

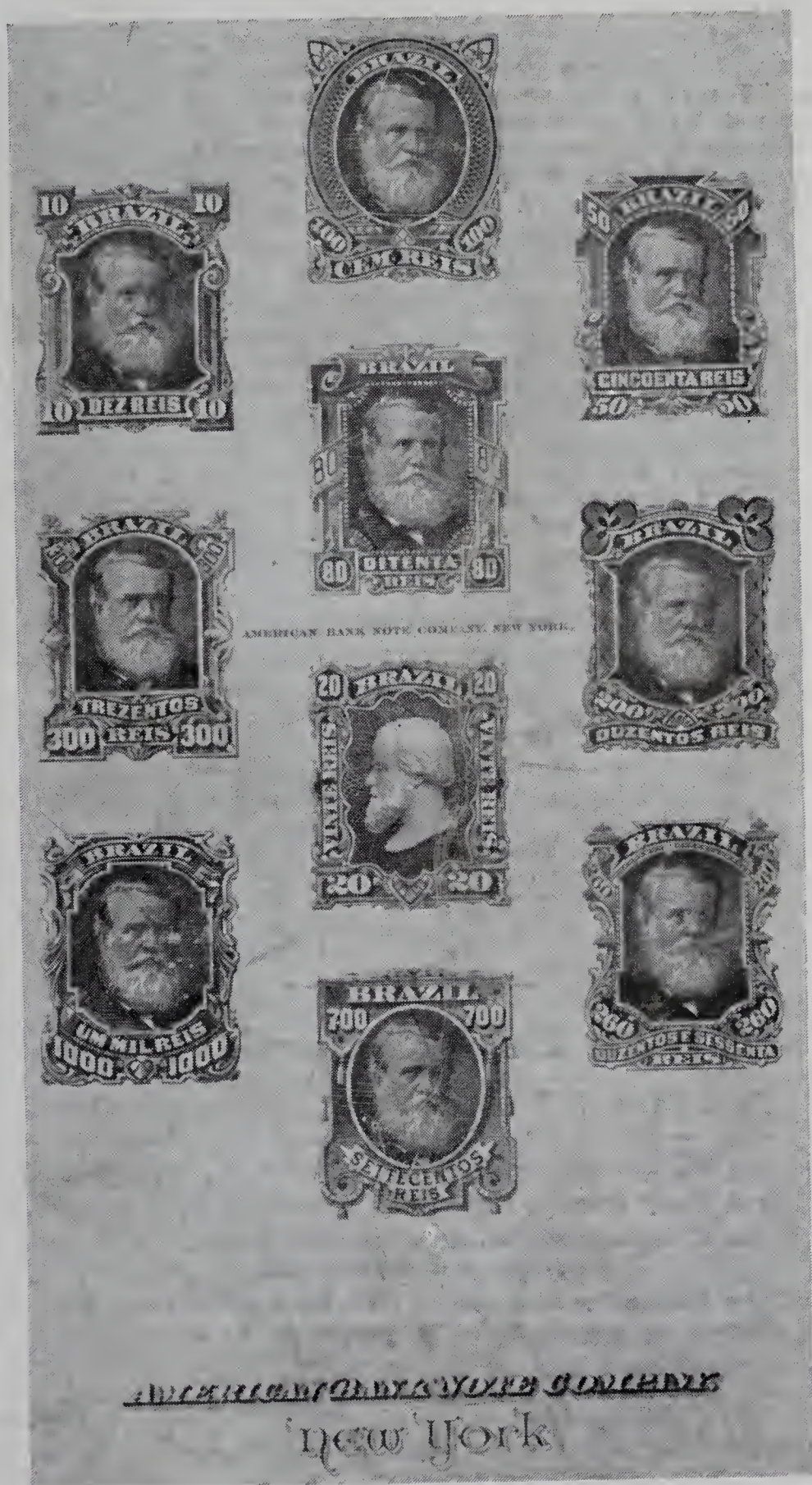
January, 1946

Vol. 3, No. 1

Whole No. 9

*P 2223*

# The Essay Proof Journal



A. B. N. Co. Salesmen's Small Die Proofs of Brazil

Official Journal of the Essay Proof Society

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## CANADA ESSAYS & PROOFS

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|        |                                                                             |       |
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|        | 2c blue 48 m/1 engraved plate essay on India paper                          | 15.00 |
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| 34E-Ac | 2c green 37 m/1 engraved plate essay on thin India (block of 4, 50.00)      | 12.50 |
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# The Essay Proof Journal

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January, 1946.

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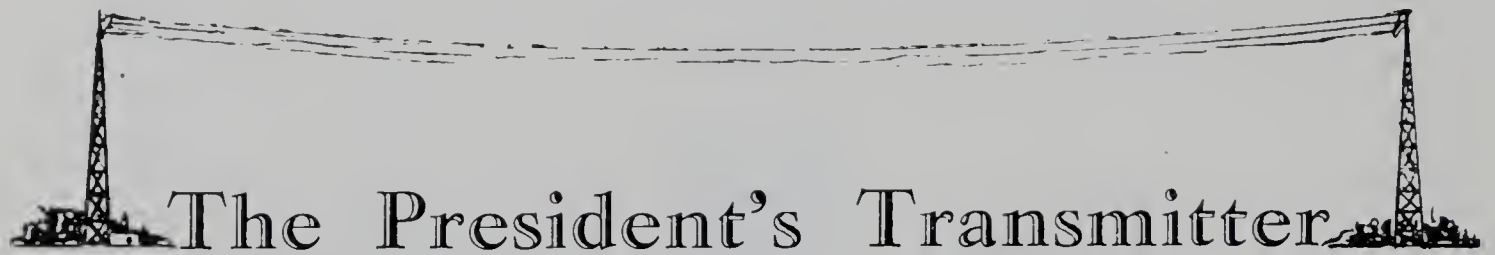
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## The President's Transmitter

Once a year, at Christmas time, giving and receiving reach a peak. Then, as the problems of the new year crowd in on us, the warm glow we get from giving begins to recede. During the holiday week as I sat at my desk at *East Gate*, surrounded by the pile of greetings you so thoughtfully sent me, I wished for some way of trapping for year-round use the spirit of Christmas.

For, as I read your messages, I felt renewed energy growing within me. They were more than holiday greetings—they were personal messages giving back some of the friendliness and helpfulness you have been receiving from our association together. Together we have been discovering the rich background of history that essays and proofs have contributed to philately in general.

In this activity of ours, as in every other phase of life, it's doing for others that makes things worth while. My Dad expressed this thought to one of his congregations in the story of *The Two Lakes*. His church had successfully hurdled certain financial difficulties through the efforts of some who had given unselfishly of time and money. But others, who had received equally, gave little.

He compared these two types of church members with the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea. The Sea of Galilee is fresh and sweet—fish abound in it, and rich vegetation grows on its banks. But the water in the Dead Sea is unfit to drink—without fish, without birds, and surrounded by barrenness and desolation. Yet the same water from the mountains flows into both.

How did this happen; Galilee said, "I'll gather the sweet waters from the mountains and make a home for the fish. Birds will sing here, bring men to fish, and to live on my banks. Then I'll remember the country to the south, and keep a stream running down night and day." And so the ever-flowing water was always fresh.

But the Dead Sea thought only of itself. It got down far lower than any other body of water, so all waters flowed into it, but none could get out. It kept to itself all that came in. Only the water didn't stay sweet because the sun evaporated it, and left only the bitter salt that drove away fish, birds and men.

Some folks are like the Dead Sea—they want to get, but never give. Then soon what they do get becomes bitter and tasteless. But those who are like the Sea of Galilee love to give, and in giving, are constantly enriched themselves.

One of the most unselfish men in history was St. Francis of Assisi. His prayer may well be repeated by men of any race or creed:

Lord make me a channel of Thy peace  
That where there is hatred—I may bring love,  
That where there is wrong—I may bring the spirit  
of forgiveness,  
That where there is discord—I may bring harmony,  
That where there is error—I may bring truth,  
That where there is doubt—I may bring faith,  
That where there is despair—I may bring hope,  
That where there are shadows—I may bring Thy  
light,  
That where there is sadness—I may bring joy.

Lord grant that I may seek rather  
To comfort—than to be comforted;  
To understand—than to be understood;  
To love—than to be loved;  
For  
It is by giving—that one receives;  
It is by self-forgetting—that one finds;  
It is by forgiving—that one is forgiven;  
It is by dying—that one awakens to eternal life.

Thanks for listening,

Charles G. Smelzer

# The F. D. Roosevelt U. S. Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer.

Prior to the modern method of distributing photographs of new stamp designs, India paper proofs were distributed to the press to publicise new issues, as early as 1869. Five times, in 1879, 1885, 1890, Jan. 1893 and May 1893, the P. O. D. distributed 500 sets of cardboard proofs of all stamps, postage, official, newspaper, dues, special delivery, etc., as issued from 1847 to those respective dates. In 1893 100 sets of large die proofs printed on large cards by the American Bank Note Co. were distributed by the P. O. D.

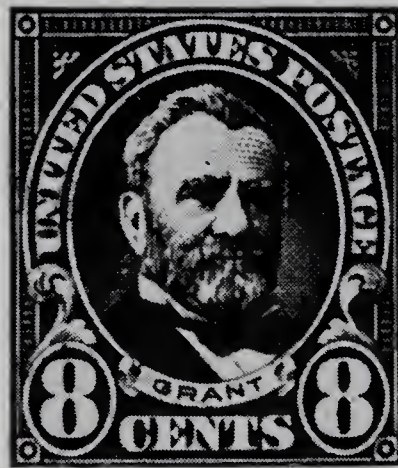
From the very first Bureau of Engraving & Printing contract for postage stamps in 1894, die proofs have been distributed to officials and friends of the P. O. D. In 1894 fifty sets of large die proofs were given of all postage, dues, special delivery and newspaper proofs. In 1899, 77 sets of single color large die proofs and 216 sets of bi-color die essays of the Trans-Mississippi issue were distributed. In 1901, about 50 sets of Pan American large die proofs were presented and about this time SPECIMEN postage stamps were also given to friends. See E. P. J. No. 4, page 226. In 1903 some 83 albums of small die proofs of all postage stamps from 1847 to 1903 were distributed, and in 1909 several of these were brought up to date. The P. O. D. since 1876 has paid the philatelists who assisted them with preparation of exhibits for which Congress had made no appropriation, with surplus proofs found in their files. Due to the scandal and investigation of the special printing and gifts of Pan American four cents inverted essays about 1903, the presentation of proofs for which requests embarrassed the P. O. D., has since been generally confined to the postmasters general, his assistants and the president, and no SPECIMENS have been overprinted or handstamped. These few proofs do not become available to philatelists until the recipient dies. Therefore we may expect other die proofs to come on the market gradually as they always have. All B. E. & P. proofs now known, except for a few to which the engravers were entitled, have come from these sources. It is therefore quite proper that philatelists now have this exceptional opportunity to obtain these finest products of the engravers art.

In writing the Auction Sale Catalog of the F. D. Roosevelt collection of U. S. die proofs for H. R. Harmer & Co. Sale on February 4, 1946, I was greatly impressed with the very large number of outstanding rarities, many of which have not hitherto been known in philatelic ownership. There are at least 78 large die proofs die sunk on India paper on large cards and 52 small die proofs, none of which have been known to exist heretofore in private hands and which are not yet listed in Scott's U. S. Catalog of Proofs. There are also several die essays and trial color die proofs that have not been seen before.

## Large Die Proofs

The large die proofs said to have been presented by the P. O. D. run from the first issue by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in 1894 to the Century of Progress issue in 1933 and include all Regular and Commemorative Postage, Air Post, Special Delivery, Registration, Postage Due, Parcel Post, Postage Due, Postal Savings Mail, Newspaper, Parcel Post and Special Handling issues during that period. Each of these large cards has the proof printer's record number stamped on the back of the card, which numbers are recorded in the Sale Catalog as they provide an identification for future pedigree. These numbers were not applied to contemporaneous proofs printed prior to the 1901 issue and all these numbers run from 324,366 to 335,978 which indicate they were recorded as printed in the early months of 1933. In a few cases the shades of color vary from the contemporaneous proofs. Also a few are in distinctly trial colors such as the 1898 10c black, 50c black, 1908-1.00 carmine and 1926 5c Erickson dull dusky blue. The small die proof of this 5c Erickson is also in a dull dusky blue. Unfortunately all the bi-colors

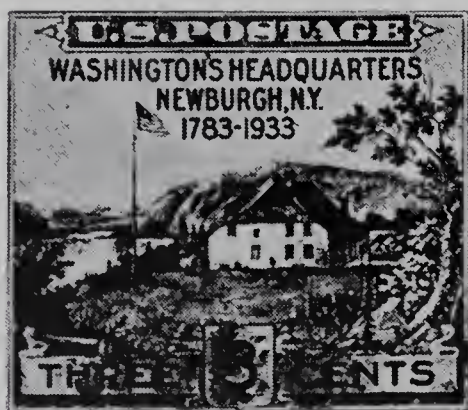
except the 1918 24c airpost, are printed on wove paper trimmed close to the design and mounted on block sunk large cards (without India paper) to look like die proofs. Without removing them from the cards it is practically impossible to tell whether these bi-colors are trimmed stamps or proofs, though the lack of clean wiping of the die or plate, in most cases, leaves a tinge of color in colorless area, indicating quantity production stamps. We have been recently informed that these bi-colors were cut from sheets of stamps.



560E-A.

### Large Die Essays

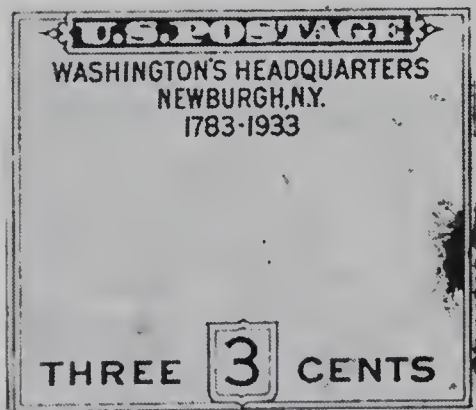
Included in the above lot of large dies are several die essays. The 1923 8c olive-green is a previously unknown completely engraved large die essay with a larger head of Grant on a dark background rather than the smaller head on a light background as issued. There is also an unfinished large die essay of the 1925 1/2c Postage Due that has not heretofore been known. But the most interesting and unique large die essays are for the 1933 3c violet Newburg Peace stamp and for the Century of Progress 1c and 3c stamps. Each of these is present with impressions in normal colors from the first etched state of the lettering, completely engraved lettering, adding the first etched vignette, the second state of the vignette and the final large die proof of the completed design as issued. It is a surprise to thus find recorded the large amount of etching that now replaces engraving on our U. S. Stamps especially where landscape pictures are concerned. Portraits and the Century of Progress 3c buildings are however engraved.



727E-A. The Model Essay



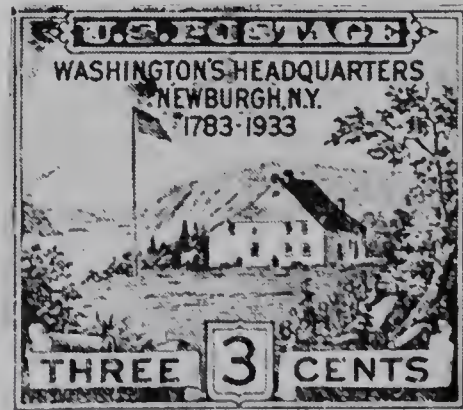
727P1. The Die Proof



727E-B



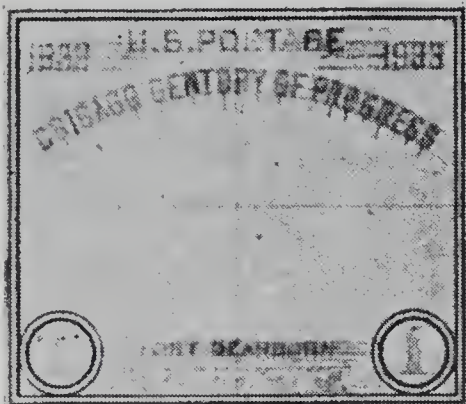
727E-C



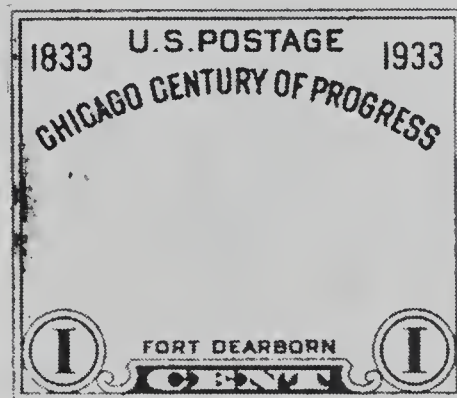
727E-D



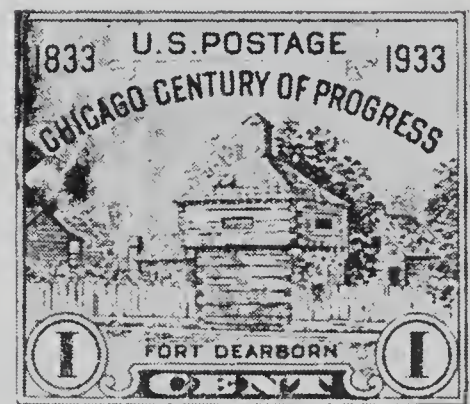
728E-A. Model Essay Drawing



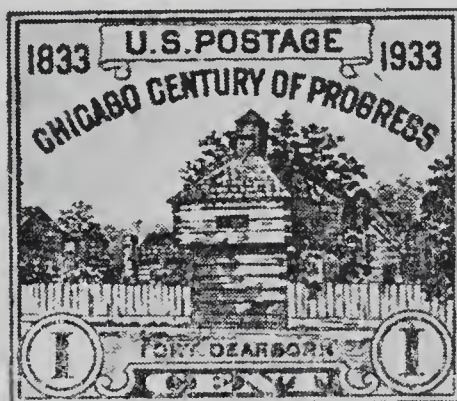
728E-B. First Etching



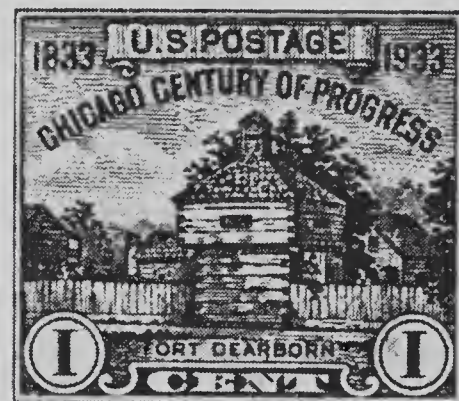
728E-C. First Engraving



728E-D. Etched Vignette



728E-E. Second State of Vignette



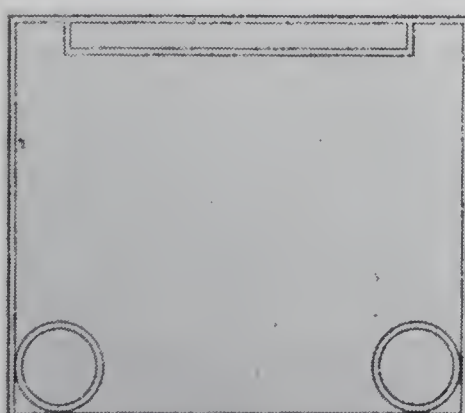
728P1. Finished Die Proof



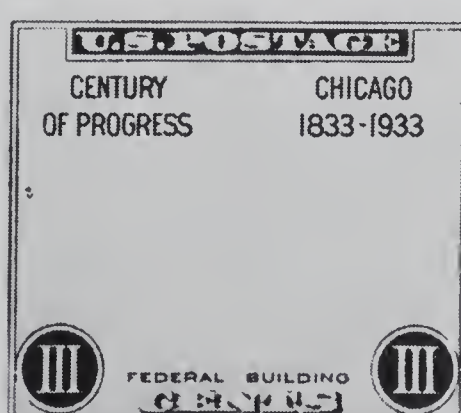
729E-A. Model Essay Drawing



729P1. Finished Die Proof



729E-B. First Engraving



729E-C. Second State



729E-D. Third State

## Small Die Essays

Another collection of three volumes said to have been presented by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing contains U. S. Commemorative small die proofs on a very faint yellowish wove paper from the 1898 Trans-Mississippi issue through the 1933 Newburg Peace stamp and also the 1927 Lindbergh and 1930 set of three Zeppelin small die proofs. Each of these small die proofs is hinge mounted on a ring bound specially printed page with spaces for a hinged unused stamp, which is generally present after the 1904 issue, and with stamp size photos of rejected essay designs for the individual stamps. Each of these pages is preceded by a typewritten official history of the stamp including—date of approval of the model essay, names of designers and engravers, date of the order to print, number of subjects on the plate, number of stamps ordered, first day and city of use, total number of stamps delivered, numbers of all plates used and not used, and origin of the subject of the vignette. These small die proofs were probably all printed early in 1933. My conservative valuation of this part of the Collection exceeds \$10,000 making a total valuation in excess of \$50,000 for the U. S. Essay & Proof portion of the whole collection including foreign, appraised by George B. Sloane at \$80,000.

## Large Die Proofs on Wove Paper

In the H. M. Southgate Collection there was a lot of large die proofs on pieces of white wove paper of U. S. Commemorative Stamps from the 1898 Trans-Mississippi issue to the 1934 Mothers Day, and some Air Post including Zeppelins. Each of these was contained in a  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches white envelope with name of the proofs in handwriting recognized as that of one of the B. E. & P. Staff, and on some of the envelopes is also written "3 Proofs." The wrapper containing these envelopes had inscribed in H. M. Southgate's writing: "F. D. Roosevelt proofs; Duplicates of set given F. D. R. Received in exchange for originals (stamps), etc., that I supplied.—H. M. S."

This set of large die proofs on wove paper untrimmed, and each with the proof printers number thereon, was apparently the third of the three sets printed. The other two sets, up to the 1933 Century of Progress only, were each trimmed to small die proofs with about  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch margins and mounted on loose leaf pages, with the stamps supplied by H. M. Southgate. One set of four albums was given F. D. Roosevelt before he was inaugurated President on March 4, 1933, and a duplicate set is said to have been presented to a friend and has not become available to philatelists. Thus the stamps in these two collections did not come from government stock, every one of which must be strictly accounted for by the Bureau. These three sets of proofs therefore check with the "3 proofs" on the stock envelopes.

The dealer writing recently in another philatelic paper urging a political embargo against these F. D. Roosevelt proofs, has in the past obtained from recipient sources, and sold, many other prints of these identical large die proofs to which he now objects to others having. Y. Souren says he has letters from the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department stating that it is legal to possess, buy and sell proofs of stamps, which are not good for postage. When originally distributed they usually had little value, the full lot of 211 plate proofs in 1893 could be bought for \$5.00. Forty years ago the eighty-five 1903 Theodore Roosevelt albums of over 300 small die proofs had only a nominal hobby value. Prior to the first listing of U. S. Proofs in Scott's U. S. Catalog in 1928, all proofs (and essays) had very little value compared to what some collectors may pay today. When these die proofs were presented in 1933 only those few die proofs of stamps up to 1912 were priced at from 8.50 to 30.00 each (except 3 at 50.00) in Scott's U. S. Catalogue, and the small die proofs were priced from 5.00 to 15.00 each (except 3 at 35.00). Later die proofs, except the 1919 3c Victory and 16c green Air Post, were then not known in philatelic ownership.

## The Proofs Presented in 1933

The *United States Notes and Comments* by Philip H. Ward, Jr. in *Mekeel's* for December 24, 1945, and the summary of replies received as published on January 21, 1946 by the same author, as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt die proofs, are apparently based on a *false premise* and the tenor of the article is very misleading. This is most unfortunate as uninformed readers and writers in the daily press have been misled to go off wildly on a tangent based on wrong information and conjecture. The implied request to believe the article as truth and forward it to Senators and Congressmen has caused a great injustice that is grossly unfair.

This article stated that all the U. S. die proofs were obtained by the *President* from the U. S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing, and that they might as well have given the President "finished \$1000. bills and currency." As every stamp and every bank note printed must be accounted for, this is grossly false. It also stated that the B. E. & P. "thought they would be placed on exhibition at Hyde Park"; which is manifestly a false opinion as at the time these proofs were presented to F. D. R. early in 1933 there was no thought by anyone of a future Federal museum at Hyde Park, N. Y. I greatly doubt that the author can prove that these die proofs "were obtained" by the *President* or "by a high government official to increase the value of his estate," or that "they were presented to the *President*." There is a great difference between gifts to a private citizen and those to the President, as laws provide. These proofs were apparently prepared and given by the Hoover administration to a citizen who then had no authority to request them.

All of these die proofs are of stamps issued prior to March 4, 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States, except the proofs of the 3c Newburg Peace stamp and the Century of Progress 1c and 3c stamps which were issued on April 19, 1933 and May 25, 1933 respectively. It may even be that the proofs of these three stamps were made prior to March 4, but of this I have no record, simply assuming they would not have been included in the lot if made after Mr. Roosevelt was President. No proofs of any stamps authorized during all the years he was President are included. Nor are there any now in the Hyde Park Museum. If the President "could request stamp proofs" he apparently did not do so, or at least they have not been found nor considered his personal property as offered for sale in this auction.

I personally know that this small die proof collection was prepared to be presented and that the unused stamps were supplied by a stamp collector, before F. D. Roosevelt was inaugurated as *President*, and I have every reason to believe that the large die proofs said to have come from the P. O. D., were also. I hold no brief to protect Franklin D. Roosevelt from political opinion, as his policies as President have ruined my profession of quality architecture, which has suffered severely since he first took office. However, it is only fair that public opinion should be based on true facts and not upon misleading or contorted facts.

### A Suggested Remedy

I know of no law now permitting any branch of the U. S. Government to sell proofs of stamps. Numismatists may buy from the U. S. Mint, proofs of current coins at a slight advance over the face value to pay for the chasing, boxing, etc. If Congress would pass a law authorizing the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, or the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department, to sell to philatelists large die and plate proofs of current stamps, that would be good for postage, at face value plus a fixed charge for making and handling the proofs, there would thereafter be no such outcry of favoritism as this F. D. Roosevelt collection has caused, and the greatest beauty of the engravers art would then be available to all philatelists. We hope that such a law will be enacted.

# The Future of the "Premieres Gravures"

By L. G. Brookman

In the past few years the true status of the "Premieres Gravures" has gradually been made clear, and so brought into focus that they no longer can be disguised as postage stamps. This result has been brought about by various students, whose works are so well known they need no mention by name, and whose motives are not questioned by even those who criticise the wisdom in bringing forth the facts which some who are in the uncomfortable position of having sold these items as stamps say will "upset the applecart."

The truth of the matter is that for half a century any thinking philatelist must have had serious doubts that these "Premieres" actually were issued stamps. The great work done by current students has simply woven together the tangled skein of facts in such a manner that no true philatelist can fail to understand that these items are not, and never were, United States stamps. It remained for these students to put into words what many collectors instinctively felt was true.

There remains, at the moment, some controversy as to the exact classification, or classifications, into which the "Premieres" should fall. No real student known to me now contends that these items should be listed or known as stamps but there is something of a "tempest in a teapot" that concerns whether or not these items are "Essays," "Sample Labels," "Finished Trial Color Proofs," or a combination of these terms.<sup>(1)</sup> While this controversy admittedly has a *certain* degree of importance, it certainly is of very minor importance when compared to the fact that these items can no longer reasonably be maintained to be stamps.

For the past few years these items have been neither fish nor fowl. The few dealers and collectors who long have maintained them to be true stamps began to lose faith in them and because of a consequent lack of buying support the prices on the "Premieres" have steadily declined until in the past year or so they have been sold at prices that are mere fractions of those obtained some years ago. As a matter of personal opinion, I contend that they have been selling at real BARGAIN prices. Once they are firmly established in their proper places, whether that be as "Essays," "Sample Labels," "Finished Trial Colors," or in some other similar classification, then their prices will certainly turn upward and they will be on a stable basis.

There is a strong and rapidly growing class of collectors who realize the value and importance of the related items of philately. The Essay Proof Society reflects the strength of these collectors and I make this definite prediction; the "Premieres" will again reach high levels of value once they are established as within the scope of the material collected by members of that Society. The prices of Essays, Proofs, and related items have not begun to reach their true levels and the prices now current will be the cause of much wishful thinking when they are re-examined in the coming decade.

---

## Ethel Harper to Visit North America

Miss Ethel Harper, Secretary of Robson, Lowe, Ltd., London has a personal collection of North American Essays and Proofs in which she is much interested. Her boss, our member Robson Lowe, also has personal collections of essays and proofs. So, it is only natural that this London firm should handle the sale of many outstanding proof collections, and publish beautifully illustrated authoritative catalogs and articles in their monthly journal *The Philatelist*. Miss Harper is planning a visit to North America during April, May and June and we hope she may be present at some of our Essay Proof Chapter meetings in New York and Chicago.

---

(1) According to our definitions as published in E-P JOURNAL No. 1, page 31 they can only be Essays as the designs (except the 30c) are different from the completed and issued stamps. Editor.

# Switzerland

## Its Essays and Proofs

By GEORGE W. CALDWELL, E. P. S. 318.

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 8, page 212.)



Fig. 7 (See p. 212)

### Perforated Helvetia 1862-82

The public's reaction to the "Strubeli" design was not altogether favorable. Critics were prompt to voice their objections, some claiming that the designer had placed horns instead of hair on Helvetia's head; others recognized this "hair-do" as disheveled, hence "strubeli"; the head in profile, just as it was on the then current silver coins, was demanded by others—minor criticisms, perhaps, but nevertheless persuasive.

In course of time, the Postal Department found objections also: the high cost of manufacturing the "Strubeli"; the very small figures of value which were not quickly apparent to postal employees handling large volumes of mail; and the invention of perforating, which could not be applied to the "Strubeli." These furnished sound reasons for superseding the "silk thread" stamps.

Much of the high cost of manufacturing these stamps was due to the use of Dickinson paper. It has been stated that the Swiss stamps cost about 25 cents per thousand, whereas those in neighboring countries cost far less—six cents in some cases.

The size of the figure of value was sufficient for the average user of these stamps but to postal employees, handling large quantities of mail, it was a handicap to speed in operation. This of course, was not true in the case of employees having good color vision, for they depended on color in identifying the several denominations, just as many of our present-day postal employees do; but when you consider that a sizable percentage of the male population of Central Europe is color blind, to a greater or less degree,<sup>(15)</sup> it becomes obvious that color loses much of its value, and the prominence of the figure of value becomes important.

Perforating the sheets to facilitate separating the stamps, had been introduced by several governments during the currency of the "Strubeli"—Sweden in 1855, Norway during the following year, Russia in 1858.<sup>(16)</sup> The Department recognized the value of this invention, but could not adapt it to their stamps because of the presence of the silk thread and the almost complete absence of space between the stamps. A change of paper would have remedied the first condition, but to overcome the second, it would have been necessary to have made a complete new set of printing clichés of slightly larger cross section.

Eventually an opportunity to supersede the silk-thread stamps came about in connection with the new tariff of postal rates dated February 6, 1862 and effective July 1, 1862. A number of rates in this tariff were not matched by corresponding stamp values

(15) Vogt, Dr. A.—Farben-Fehldruck 5 Rappen Strubel in *Journal Philatelique Suisse*, Vol. 55, No. 1.

(16) Scott—Standard Postage Stamp Catalog.

in the current series. Rather than make the printing cliches for these values after the "Strubeli" model, the Department decided to make the change.

### The Dies and Cliches

The dies for the new stamps (Scott's design A18) were engraved in steel by J. P. Riess of the Bavarian Mint in Munich. Just what Riess used as a model is not recorded but inasmuch as the Perforated Helvetia design is simply a modification of the "Strubeli," it is quite likely he used the latter and simply made those changes necessary to give effect to the suggestions made by the Swiss Postal Department.

The several steps in production from master die to printing cliches, all of which work was done in the Munich Mint, no doubt duplicated those of the "Strubeli." Presumably, the printing cliches were made of brass, a metal which had been used for the silk-thread issue and for several subsequent Swiss issues. Naturally, these were solid blocks of metal and produced in the same manner as coins were produced, that is, by means of a die press.

### The Stamps

The gumming, printing and perforating operations were performed in the Swiss Mint in Bern. The printing method was the same as that used for producing the "Strubeli," that is, typography in semi-relief in which the albino portions of the design were embossed in high relief (cameo). Four assemblies of 100 cliches each provided the printing "plate" and the work was done on a flat-bed hand-press. The perforating was completed in a 100 subject frame-perforator of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  gauge. By means of this machine, several 100 subject sheets of stamps were perforated in a single operation.

During the first twelve years of their currency, the Perforated Helvetia stamps were printed on a medium weight, opaque paper, slightly off the white in color. The gum on the stamps printed on this paper is slightly brownish due to the "yellow" sugar in its composition. In 1874, in order to improve the impression, a semi-transparent paper—thinner and harder—was adopted. It is well known—other things being common—that embossing shows up sharper on thin paper than on thick paper. The gum on this paper is colorless. The final change occurred in 1881 when a type of safety paper containing red and blue silk fibres and known to the trade as "granite paper" was put into use.

All these papers were manufactured, without watermark, by the Sihl Mills of Zurich, commonly known as "Der Papierfabrik an der Sihl." To make up for the absence of the watermark, a control mark, suggested by Postal Controller Fuchs, was impressed into these stamps after they had been printed. This was done by means of a 400 subject steel plate, the control marks being so spaced that one was impressed into each stamp. This control mark (Scott's watermark design No. 182) is erroneously listed in some catalogs as a watermark.

### Essays and Experimental Proofs

As pointed out previously in this monograph, the Department was concerned over the possible loss of revenue due to unscrupulous persons removing the cancellations from stamps and re-using such "washed" stamps for postage. Extensive laboratory tests were conducted during the currency of the Perforated Helvetia issue, in an effort to find a cancelling ink and stamp printing inks that would frustrate such crimes. These experiments undoubtedly account for the wide range of proofs of this issue which have been recorded. In contrast, we find an extreme dearth of essays; the author knows of only one. This is a die essay (Fig. 8) differing from the issued design, in the lettering—non-serifed instead of serifed. There can be no question that the die used in printing this essay derived from the same master die that was used for the production of the issued stamps. One other essay which may possibly belong to this group, is one of the two drawings submitted to the Munich engraver Merz, by Postmaster General Naef, at the time the "Strubeli" stamps were under negotiation.<sup>(17)</sup> Unfortunately, there are no data on this, other than the fact that the figures of value "stand out prominently."

(17) See JOURNAL No. 8, P. 209.



Fig. 8

## Essays

**1861-62.** Die essay on white cardboard

**No. 63.** Composite denomination, black (Fig. 8)



Fig. 9

## Proofs

**1862-63.** Die proofs on white cardboard (Fig. 9)

- No. 64.** 2 Centimes, black
- No. 65.** 3 Centimes, black
- No. 66.** 5 Centimes, black
- No. 67.** 10 Centimes, black
- No. 68.** 20 Centimes, black
- No. 69.** 30 Centimes, black
- No. 70.** 40 Centimes, black
- No. 71.** 60 Centimes, black
- No. 72.** 1 Franc, black

**1863.** Plate proofs on original stamp paper with control mark.

**No. 73.** 40 Centimes, green<sup>(18)</sup>

**1862-81.** Plate proofs on paper of various thicknesses without control mark.

- No. 74.** 2 Centimes, gray (b) (41P5)
- No. 75.** 2 Centimes, red-brown (b) (51P5)
- No. 76.** 2 Centimes, yellow-brown (b) (52P5)
- No. 77.** 5 Centimes, light brown to violet-brown (b) (43P5)
- No. 78.** 10 Centimes, blue (b)
- No. 79.** 10 Centimes, blue on bluish
- No. 80.** 10 Centimes, carmine
- No. 81.** 15 Centimes, yellow

(18) Each sheet of these proofs was overprinted either "1 Fr per 100 Stuck" or "1 Fr. par Cent." This overprint extends over three proofs.

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| No. 82. | 20 Centimes, orange                |
| No. 83. | 25 Centimes, green (b)             |
| No. 84. | 30 Centimes, vermillion on reddish |
| No. 85. | 30 Centimes, blue (b)              |
| No. 86. | 40 Centimes, gray (b)              |
| No. 87. | 50 Centimes, violet (b)            |
| No. 88. | 1 Franc, gold (b)                  |

The perforated proofs in the above group, Nos. 74 to 88 inc., usually are marked "Specimen."

## Trial Color Proofs

**1862-81.** Plate proofs on original stamp paper with control mark.

|         |                                          |
|---------|------------------------------------------|
| No. 89. | 2 Centimes, black                        |
| No. 90. | 2 Centimes, black-brown (b)              |
| No. 91. | 2 Centimes, red-brown                    |
| No. 92. | 5 Centimes, vermillion (43TC5)           |
| No. 93. | 5 Centimes, bronze (43TC5)               |
| No. 94. | 5 Centimes, gold                         |
| No. 95. | 5 Centimes, gray (a)                     |
| No. 96. | 10 Centimes, yellow-brown (a)            |
| No. 97. | 10 Centimes, yellow-brown on reddish (a) |
| No. 98. | 30 Centimes, bronze                      |
| No. 99. | 30 Centimes, gold                        |

**1862-81.** Plate proofs on paper of various thicknesses without control mark.

|          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|
| No. 100. | 2 Centimes, gray-black (b) |
| No. 101. | 2 Centimes, blue (b)       |

Items marked (a) are perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ; those marked (b) are known perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$  and imperforate; all others of this issue are imperforate.

|          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| No. 102. | 2 Centimes, pink (b)                |
| No. 103. | 2 Centimes, flesh pink (b)          |
| No. 104. | 2 Centimes, yellow (b) (41TC5)      |
| No. 105. | 2 Centimes, orange (b) (41TC5)      |
| No. 106. | 2 Centimes, vermilion (b) (41TC5)   |
| No. 107. | 2 Centimes, green (b)               |
| No. 108. | 2 Centimes, violet to red-lilac (b) |
| No. 109. | 3 Centimes, black on blue (b)       |
| No. 110. | 3 Centimes, black on yellow (b)     |
| No. 111. | 3 Centimes, black on brown (b)      |
| No. 112. | 3 Centimes, black on lilac (b)      |
| No. 113. | 5 Centimes, blue (43TC5)            |
| No. 114. | 5 Centimes, carmine (43TC5)         |
| No. 115. | 5 Centimes, yellow                  |
| No. 116. | 5 Centimes, vermillion              |
| No. 117. | 5 Centimes, violet                  |
| No. 118. | 10 Centimes, brown on yellowish     |
| No. 119. | 20 Centimes, gray                   |
| No. 120. | 20 Centimes, blue                   |
| No. 121. | 20 Centimes, ultramarine            |
| No. 122. | 20 Centimes, reddish-gold (45TC5)   |
| No. 123. | 25 Centimes, brown                  |
| No. 124. | 25 Centimes, blue                   |
| No. 125. | 25 Centimes, carmine (55TC5)        |
| No. 126. | 25 Centimes, yellow (55TC5)         |
| No. 127. | 40 Centimes, sulphur-yellow         |
| No. 128. | 60 Centimes, yellow                 |

**1862-81.** Plate proofs on safety paper.

|          |                                                                 |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| No. 129. | 5 Centimes, gold, vertical ribbed (Gerriptes) paper             |
| No. 130. | 5 Centimes, gold, horizontal ribbed (Gerriptes) paper           |
| No. 131. | 40 Centimes, green; horizontal striped (Gestreiftes) paper      |
| No. 132. | 40 Centimes, gray, horizontal striped (Gestreiftes) paper       |
| No. 133. | 40 Centimes, vermillion, horizontal striped (Gestreiftes) paper |
| No. 134. | 40 Centimes, milky-blue, horizontal striped (Gestreiftes) paper |

**1881-82.** Plate proofs on granite stamp paper with control mark.

- No. 135. 5 Centimes, green
- No. 136. 5 Centimes, carmine
- No. 137. 10 Centimes, green
- No. 138. 10 Centimes, dark-brown
- No. 139. 10 Centimes, yellow-brown; rose tinted paper

## Postmarked Proofs

Proofs of this issue bearing postmarks, probably are "laboratory" products, made at the time the Department was conducting experiments in the removal of cancellations. Listed below are those recorded by Zumstein.<sup>(4)</sup> This list does not pretend to be complete; others undoubtedly exist.

**1863.** Postmarked "Bern 15. Nov. 1863," in black

- No. 140. 2 Centimes, red on gold
- No. 141. 2 Centimes, blue on silver
- No. 142. 2 Centimes, violet on silver

**1863 (?)** Postmarked "Romanshorn" (? in black\*)

- No. 143. 5 Centimes, blue

**1864.** Postmarked "Oberpost-Controle 22 Juni-64" in violet.

- No. 144. 5 Centimes, vermilion
- No. 145. 10 Centimes, blue on bluish

**1878.** Postmarked "Bern 19-1-78" (? in black\*)

- No. 146. 2 Centimes, black-brown (a)
- No. 147. 2 Centimes, blue (a)
- No. 148. 20 Centimes, blue (a)
- No. 149. 20 Centimes, ultramarine (a)

**1878 (?)** Posthorn applied by means of a roller postmarker, in blue

- No. 150. 30 Centimes, vermillion (a)

**1879.** Postmarked "Weissenbach 6. VI. 79" in red.

- No. 151. 40 Centimes, green; horizontal ribbed paper (a)

Proofs also are known bearing the postmark "Eidg. Munzstatte Bern".

In addition to stamp essays and proofs, collectors of Switzerland are interested in what may properly be termed proofs of the control mark and the perforation. These are found on white paper—presumably stamp paper. A block of four of the control mark was in the collection of Martin Schroeder, of Leipzig.

Unprinted stamp paper perforated in the 11¾ gauge perforator is known to exist in full sheets of 100 subjects and in half sheets of 50 subjects. The latter—50 subject sheets—was the form in which the stamps of this issue were distributed to the post-offices. Such unprinted and perforated pieces are properly includable in an essay-proof collection.

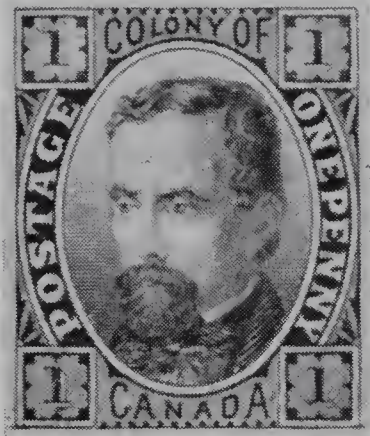
As of October 1, 1883 the Perforated Helvetia stamps were demonetized.

(To be continued.)

(4) Zumstein, E.—Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft—Bern, 1924.

\* Inserted by the author.

## The "Colony of Canada" Essay



Colony of Canada.  
1bE-A.

The gentleman's portrait on the "Colony of Canada" one penny essay 1bE-A illustrated in JOURNAL No. 6, p. 105 has long been unknown and philatelists have wondered whom he might be. It very closely resembles a portrait of Sanford Fleming made about 1858 as published in *"Sanford Fleming -- Empire Builder"* by J. Lawrence Burpee, Oxford University Press, 1915. The essay portrait is of a slightly younger man which would correspond with the 1851 date generally attributed to this essay, though the date may be later. Jacques Cartier was depicted on the Canada 1855 10 pence blue stamp, so possibly there was then no rule against portraits of others than the royal family on postage stamps (as there was later) without royal permission.

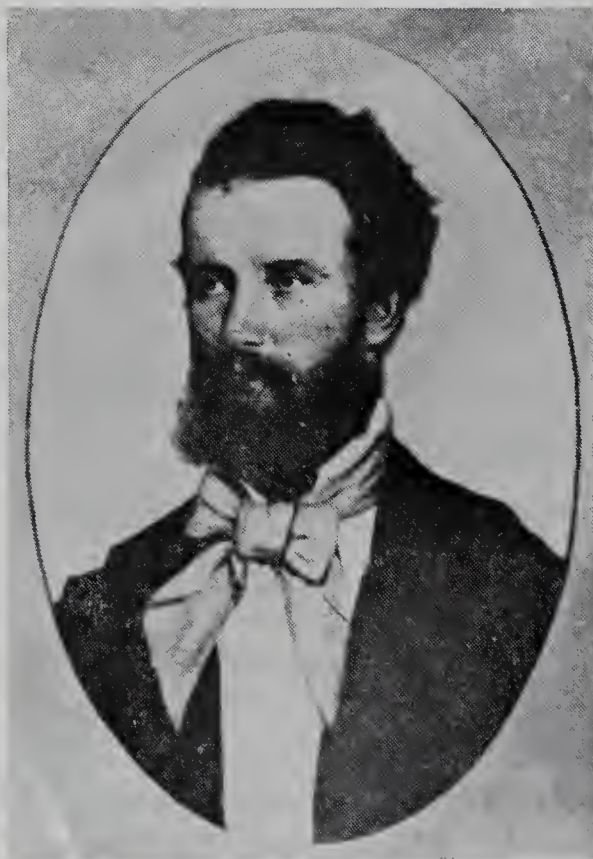


Photo Courtesy of W. S. Boggs

Sanford Fleming, about 1858.

Both portraits are from the same angle of view. The main difference is that the 1858 portrait has side whiskers that are missing in the younger portrait on the essay. The hair on the essay is wavy while in the 1858 portrait it is curly. However, the moustache, beard, forehead, eyes, nose, ear and even the style of necktie are similar. The necktie on the essay is dark while in the 1858 portrait it is light.

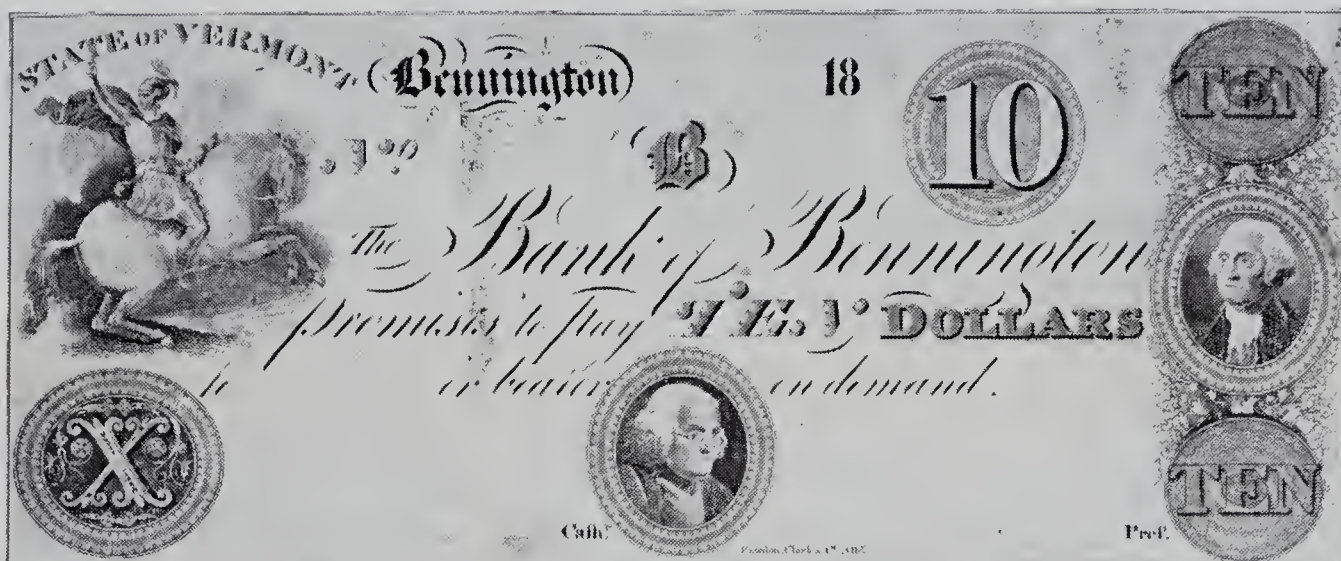
Sanford Fleming, surveyor and engineer, designed the 1851 3p essay 1E-A as adopted for the beaver stamp and also a one shilling essay 3E-A not adopted. These were illustrated in JOURNAL No. 5, p. 18.

Possibly the engraving firm that submitted the essay suggested thus honoring "the empire builder."

# Copyrighted Vignettes on Obsolete Bank Notes

With Record of Two Other Signed Vignettes

By Winthrop S. Boggs.



1823-1834 Banknote by "Rawdon, Clark & Co. Albany," with vignette at upper left signed "A. Clark."

In the ESSAY-PROOF JOURNAL Numbers 5 and 6 (April, and July, 1945), there is a valuable and illuminating article on the comparatively virgin field of obsolete bank notes. That particular article, by our fellow member Dr. Julian Blanchard, discussed the occurrence of engravers signatures on the various vignettes seen on obsolete bank notes. From the survey presented in that article it would appear that only about 4% of the bank notes examined have signed vignettes. As a matter of fact the actual occurrence of these signed vignettes is a somewhat higher percentage as in many instances the vignette was cut down in size when designing the bank note, so that the signature was removed, but as the same vignette may occur on several different notes it is easy enough to attribute those without signatures, when it is known who engraved them. Furthermore with the formation of larger bank note engraving companies it became the practice of these firms to copyright the vignettes in the name of the firm so that the identity of the individual artist remains anonymous.

Before discussing these copyrighted vignettes we would like to record the existence of two other signed vignettes. The illustration at the head of this article shows a \$10. note of the Bank of Bennington, Vt., of about 1835, by Rawdon, Clark & Co., of Albany, N. Y., on which the vignette at the upper left is signed "A. Clark," undoubtedly Ashbel Clark, one of the partners of the firm. Vignettes signed "A. Clark" or "G. Fairman" were not mentioned in the article referred to.

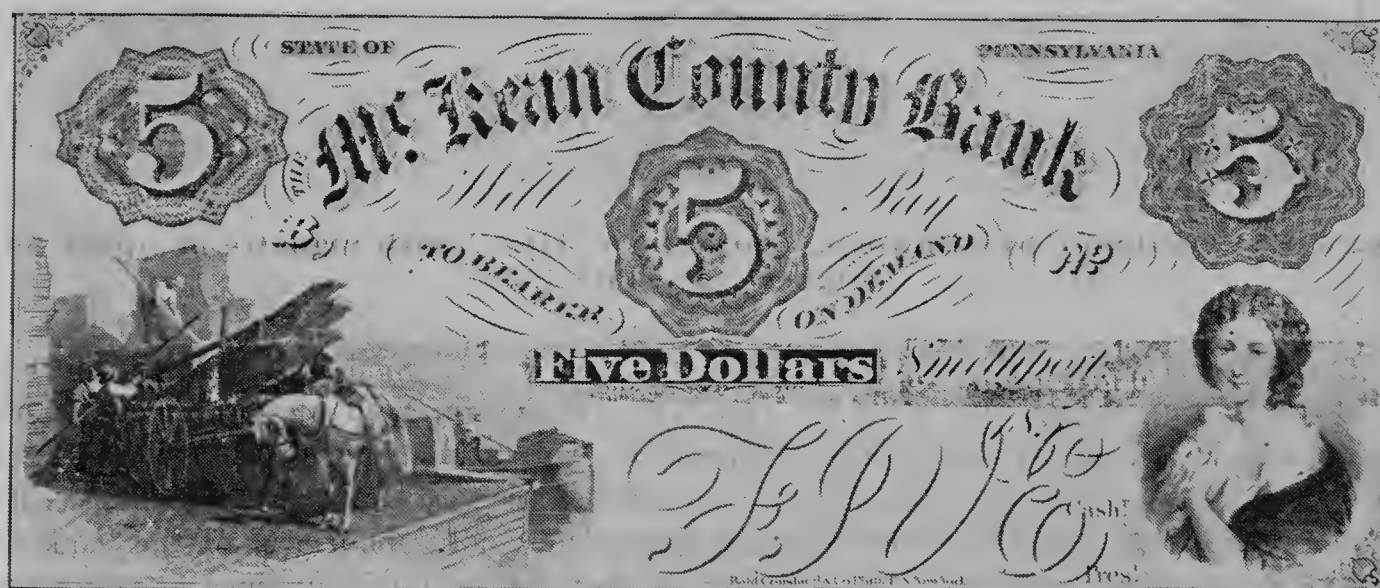
The other vignette occurs on the \$5.00 note of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia. The top center vignette is signed "G. Fairman." This note has the imprint of Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer and is dated 1855.

Beginning about 1850, however, we observe the occurrence of vignettes which are copyrighted. Such vignettes have an inscription below them in microscopic letters reading more or less as follows, "Entered According to Act of Congress in the year 185-, by (name of firm), in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the \* \* \* District of (State)." Some few vignettes have a title given them but most of those that we have seen do not.

An examination of some five hundred different designs would indicate that at least 6% of the notes of the period have copyrighted vignettes, but this percentage is weighted against the actual frequency, as none of them seem to appear before 1850, and most of them



Vignette with title "Ox Cart," copyrighted in 1854 by Baldwin, Adams & Co., also at left vignette of a Volante copyrighted by Bald, Cousland & Co., in 1855.  
Printed by the American Bank Note Co., in 1863.

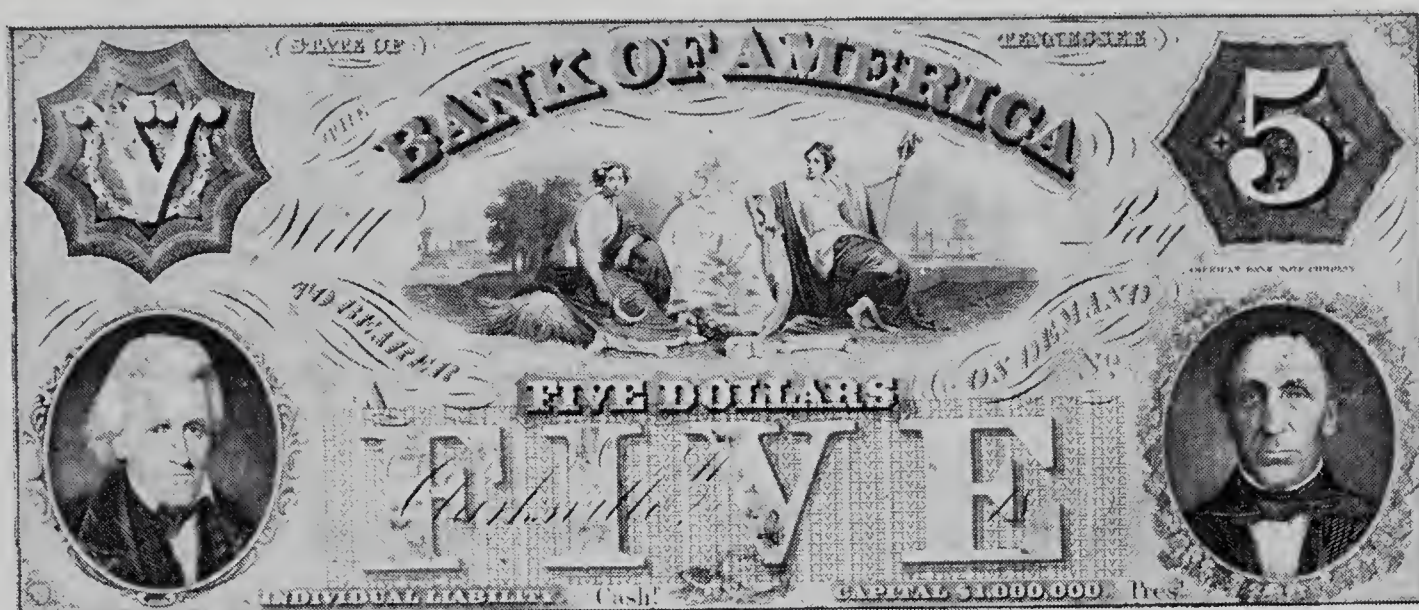


Vignette at lower left copyrighted by Bald, Cousland & Co., in 1855.,  
and printed by that firm in 1858.



Three vignettes, all copyrighted by Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, two in 1855, and one in 1856. Printed by the American Bank Note Co., in 1860.

somewhat later. Furthermore as in the case of signed vignettes cutting down the size of the design frequently eliminated the copyright notice. As a result of these and other factors, we are inclined to the belief that copyrighted vignettes are of comparatively frequent occurrence on the later notes, although those showing the copyright notice are of interest, and as noted previously comparatively scarce.



Vignette Coat of Arms of Tennessee, copyrighted by Bald, Cousland & Co., in 1856.  
At lower left is very fine portrait of Jackson after the Dodge likeness.  
Printed by the American Bank Note Co., in 1858.



Vignette copyrighted by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., in 1856, but printed by the American Bank Note Co., about 1859.



Vignette, "Prosperity" copyrighted by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson in 1856, note printed by American Bank Note Co., 1860.

The list below is of all the notes which we have seen bearing all or part of the copyright notice. Examination of larger collections undoubtedly may reveal a number of other notes with "Copyrighted" vignettes.

| Vignette Copyrighted by           | Denom. | Bank                                          | Design                                              | Date of copyright | Printed by, and Date              |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$10.  | Bank of Columbus, Ga.                         | "Pic Nic"                                           | (1859)            | Bald, Cousland & Co., (1859).     |
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$ 5.  | Bank of Empire State, Rome, Ga.               | "Pic Nic"                                           | (1859)            | A. B. N. Co., (1860).             |
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$ 1.  | Bank of Commerce, Savannah, Ga.               | Negro with cotton                                   | (1861)            | Bald, Cousland & Co., (1861).     |
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$ 3.  | Bank of De Soto, Neb.                         | Volante                                             | 1855              | A. B. N., 1863.                   |
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$ 5.  | Mc Kean County Bank, Smethport, Pa.           | Loading Wagon                                       | 1855              | Bald, Cousland, 1858.             |
| Bald, Cousland & Co.              | \$ 2.  | Bank of the State of S. C., Charleston        | State House                                         | 1854              | Bald, Cousland, (1862).           |
| Baldwin, Adams & Co.              | \$ 3.  | Bank of De Soto, Neb.                         | "Ox Cart"                                           | 1854              | A. B. N. Co., 1863.               |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$ 2.  | Bank of De Soto, Neb.                         | "Mississippi Steamboat"                             | 1856              | A. B. N. Co., 1863.               |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$ 5.  | Bank of America, Clarksville, Tenn.           | Coat of Arms of Tennessee                           | 1856              | A. B. N. Co., 1858.               |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$10.  | Bank of America, Clarksville, Tenn.           | Seal of Tennessee                                   | (1858)            | A. B. N. Co., (1858).             |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$ 5.  | Merchants & Planters Bank, Savannah, Ga.      | Ship, Train, Eagle, and Arms                        | 1855              | A. B. N. Co., (1860).             |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$10.  | Merchants & Planters Bank, Savannah, Ga.      | "Ceres"                                             | 1856              | Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, 1857.   |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$100. | Merchants & Planters Bank, Savannah, Ga.      | "The Reaper"                                        | 1855              | A.B.N. Co., 1860.                 |
|                                   |        |                                               | Female Figure                                       | 1855              |                                   |
|                                   |        |                                               | Sailor                                              | 1856              |                                   |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$10.  | Andover Bank, Andover, Mass.                  | Female Figure                                       | 1855              | Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, (1860). |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$ 1.  | Bank of Tekama, Neb.                          | Two Indians                                         | 1856              | Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, 1857.   |
| Baldwin, Bald & Cousland          | \$ 1.  | City Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J.               | Two Indians                                         | 1856              | Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, 1856.   |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$10.  | Bank of Hamburg, So. Car.                     | Farm Scene                                          | 1856              | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1856.     |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$ 5.  | Southern Bank of Tennessee, Memphis           | Battle of New Orleans                               | 1854              | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1854.     |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$ 5.  | Central Bank of Nashville, Tenn.              | Battle of New Orleans                               | 1854              | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1855.     |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$20.  | Central Bank of Nashville, Tenn.              | Reclining figure, eagle, and "Excelsior" in rainbow | 1855              | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1855.     |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$ 5.  | City Bank of Nashville, Tenn.                 | Reclining figure, eagle, and "Excelsior" in rainbow | 1855              | A. B. N. Co., 1858?               |
| Danforth, Wright & Co.            | \$ 5.  | Bank of Nashville, Tenn.                      | Justice and "5"                                     | 185-              | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1858?     |
| Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. | \$ 5.  | Farmers Bank of Frankfort, Ky.                | Plowing                                             | 1856              | A. B. N. Co., 1859?               |
| Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. | \$10.  | Farmers & Exchange Bank, Charleston, S. C.    | Sailing Vessels                                     | (1853)            | T. C. C. & Co., 1853.             |
| Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson    | \$20.  | Augusta Insurance & Banking Co., Augusta, Ga. | Justice                                             | 1854              | A. B. N. Co., 1860.               |
| Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson    | \$ 1.  | Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Augusta, Ga.        | "Prosperity"                                        | 1856              | A. B. N. Co., 1860.               |
| Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson    | \$ 2.  | Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Augusta, Ga.        | "Cotton Field"                                      | 1855              | A.B.N. Co., 1860.                 |
|                                   |        |                                               | Boy with Cattle                                     | (1860)            |                                   |

The bank notes listed in the following group show traces of the copyright notice on the vignettes, but not enough to determine the firm which secured the copyright, nor in most cases the date copyrighted. However we believe that the firm printing the note usually secured the copyright.

| Denom. | Bank                                            | Vignette                          | Date of copyright | Firm Printing the Note and Date.        |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| \$ 1.  | Merchants and Planters Bank, Savannah, Ga.      | Wagons and Horses                 | (1857)            | Danforth, Wright & Co., 1857.           |
| \$10.  | Monongahela Valley Bank, Mc Keesport, Pa.       | Arms of Pennsylvania              | 1855              | A. B. N. Co., 1859?                     |
| \$10.  | Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.                   | Flat Boat                         | (1860)            | Bald, Cousland & Co., ante 1858.        |
| \$ 5.  | Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston | Gen. Marion's Sweet Potato Dinner | 1855              | Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, (1857?). |
| \$ 5.  | Traders Bank of Nashville, Tenn.                | Herd of Cattle                    | (1855)            | A. B. N. Co., 1858?                     |
|        |                                                 | Laborer                           | (1855)            |                                         |

*Notes on the above lists.* The designs are our descriptions unless in quotation marks in which case they are the titles given them by the copyright owners. Dates of copyright when in parentheses are from the evidence on the note itself, otherwise they are the dates given in the copyright notices. Dates of printing are from various sources, mostly the evidence on the note itself.

## Additions and Corrections

### Two Danish Essays



A Sheet of 8rbs Counterfeits of Ferslew's Essay.

In the July 1945 E.-P. JOURNAL Harry Konwiser wrote "if there is any thought the known Essays are forgeries, the truth should be told for the good of the hobby, and the Danish stamps of the 1860's."

B. F. Jumper, E.-P. S. 223, has kindly submitted the block of nine of a counterfeit of the 8rbs. King Frederick VII essay. By comparison with the original essay illustrated on

page 138 of E.-P. JOURNAL No. 7 it is evident that several differences are apparent. In the counterfeit the absence of the Van Dyk beard, the eyes and cut of the neck make the King look like a different person. But if the genuine and this counterfeit are each not available for comparison, one sure way of identifying this counterfeit is that the underlying blue diagonal lines continue through the head whereas on the original essay they do not even cross the circular background of the head, nor of course the head itself which is clear of the blue lines.

The *counterfeit* also has heavier lettering and in some cases the 8 is poorly drawn, in No. 2 it looks like 6, in No. 3 like 4, No. 5 like 9, No. 7 like 3, etc.; the blue underlines are green-blue and the design is printed in a darker red-brown; the buff wove paper is much thicker and more opaque; the square frame line is entirely omitted and the dividing lines replace it, thus the original essay design was spaced farther apart on the plate.



### A 4rbs. Counterfeit

A 4rbs. *Mercury* head counterfeit is of excellent execution, better than the original in effect but in the same dark red-brown on thick opaque buff paper as the 8rbs. counterfeit described. The underlying blue lines do not cross the circular background nor head. The frame line is also correct.

Both the 4rbs. and 8rbs original essay designs exist in two shades; one a deep orange-brown and pale blue, and the second in dark red-orange-brown and blue. There are also two papers; one, a thin oily transparent buff paper, and a thicker translucent buff wove paper. It is probable that one of these two is the original, and one the 1860 reprint essay referred to by Overy Taylor in 1865. Does anyone know?

## The Costa Rica Filatelica

The official organ of the Asociacion Filatelica de Costa Rica for April - July, 1945 now in our Library by courtesy of exchange, is a handsomely printed 42-page journal in Spanish with a liberal sprinkling of advertisements and articles in French and English. A photograph and philatelic tribute to Past President F. D. Roosevelt graces the first page. There is a well-illustrated unsigned article *Ensayos y Pruebas of Costa Rica* 1923-31 showing five die essays and proofs. A kind and appreciative review in Spanish of the "Important" ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL fills a quarter page, and gives information as to cost of joining the E. P. Society with the addresses of the Editor and Secretary and prices of back numbers of our JOURNAL. In addition there appears a quarter page free advertisement of the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL giving the same information in English. We are deeply appreciative of this very kind and generous act. The President of La Sociedad Filatelica de Costa Rica is G. Noriega, and the Secretary is D. Oreamuno, Boite Postale 495 San Jose, Costa Rica. The Constitution and By Laws are printed in full in this No. 31-34 of *Costa Rica Filatelica* now in its thirteenth year. Founder Members pay an Entrance Fee of 250 colons with monthly dues of 2 colons. Ordinary Members pay an Entrance Fee of 25 colons and monthly dues of 2 colons. Corresponding Members appointed by the Board of Directors pay \$1.00 U. S. annual dues and must be endorsed by two founder members.

# U. S. XX Century

## Essay Designs, Models and Proofs

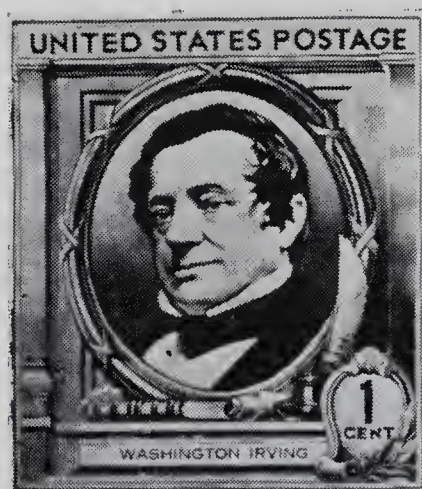
By Sol Glass

(Continued from JOURNAL 8, Page 231.)

### Famous Americans Series, Authors

#### Washington Irving

Issued January 29, 1940



859 E—Washington Irving

No Rejected Designs.

Designer—Wm. A. Roach.

Engravers—Vignette—L. C. Kauffman.

Lettering and Numerals—W. B. Wells.

Frame—C. T. Arlt.

Design essayed—September 19, 1939 to James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Model Approved—October 27, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—December 9, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

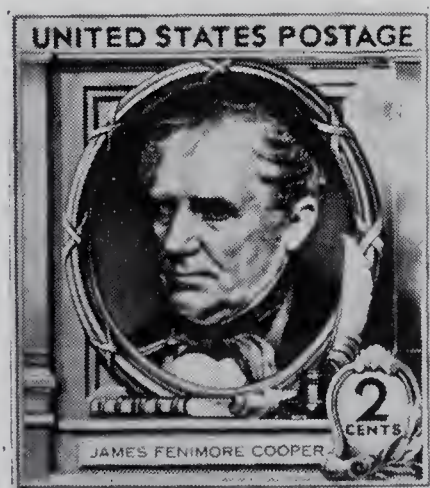
Design Size—0.85" by 0.98".

Source of Design

Photograph of Washington Irving after Brady daguerreotype from the L. C. Handy collection.

### James Fenimore Cooper

Issued January 29, 1940



860 E—James Fenimore Cooper

No rejected Designs.

Designer—Wm. A. Roach.

Engravers—Vignette—H. R. Rollins.

Lettering and Numerals—W. B. Wells.

Frame—C. T. Arlt.

Design essayed—September 19, 1939 to James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Model Approved—October 27, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—December 9, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

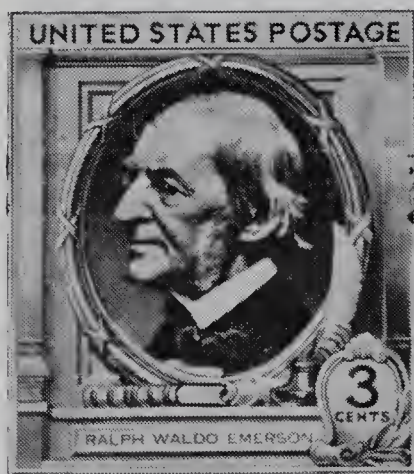
Design Size—0.85" by 0.98".

#### Source of Design

Photograph of James Fenimore Cooper after a Brady daguerreotype from the L. C. Handy collection.

## Ralph Waldo Emerson

Issued February 5, 1940



861 E—Ralph Waldo Emerson

No Rejected Designs.

Designer—Wm. A. Roach.

Engravers—Vignette—Gilroy Roberts.

Lettering—UNITED STATES POSTAGE—W. B. Wells.\*

Balance of lettering and numerals—J. T. Vail.

Frame—C. T. Arlt.

\*Mr. Wells engraved this line for the entire series.

Only one die was made for this line and transferred from a transfer roll to the individual dies of the series.

Design essayed—September 19, 1930 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Model Approved—October 27, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—December 9, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Design Size—0.85" by 0.98".

#### Source of Design

Photograph of Ralph Waldo Emerson furnished by the Library of Congress. (Division of Fine Arts).

## Louisa May Alcott

Issued February 5, 1940



862 E—Louisa May Alcott

No rejected designs.

Designer—Wm. A. Roach.

Engravers—Vignette—J. Eissler.

Lettering and Numeral—W. B. Wells.

Frame—C. T. Arlt.

Design essayed—September 19, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Model Approved—October 27, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—December 9, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

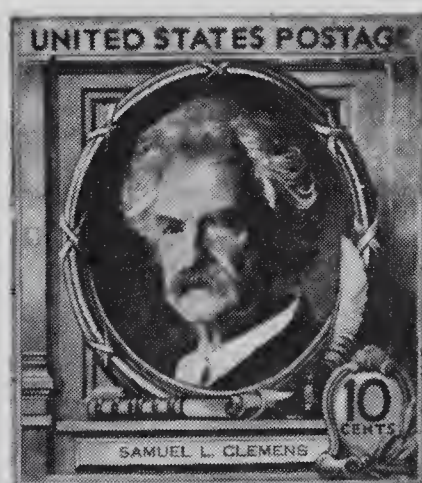
Design Size—0.85" by 0.98".

Source of Design

Photograph of Louisa May Alcott in the Demarest Family Magazine Portrait Album in the possession of the L. C. Handy Studio.

## Samuel L. Clemens

Issued February 13, 1940



863 E—Samuel L. Clemens

No Rejected Designs.

Designer—Wm. A. Roach.

Engravers—Vignette—C. A. Brooks.

Lettering—"UNITED STATES POSTAGE"—W. B. Wells.

Balance of lettering and numeral—J. T. Vail.

Frame—C. T. Arlt.

Design essayed—September 19, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Model Approved—October 27, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—December 9, 1939 by James A. Farley, P. M. G.

Design Size—0.85" by 0.98".

Source of Design

A half-tone reproduction of a photograph of Samuel L. Clemens obtained from the Public Library, Washington, D. C. The identifying mark on front "A. Ciara'n, Fla."

# The Yardley Auctions

By E. A. Smythies.

From *Philatelic Journal of India*, May, 1945.

Mr. R. B. Yardley (1858-1943) was one of the leading philatelists of Britain and the world. He joined the Royal Philatelic Society (London) in 1901, and was elected to the Expert Committee in 1904; he became a member of the Council in 1905, Vice-President of the Society in 1923, and President in 1931. In addition he was a member of the Jury at many International Exhibitions.

He was one of the first of the scholarly collectors and his pioneer labours helped largely in turning philately from a simple hobby into a science.

His remarkably fine collections were recently sold by auction by H. R. Harmer in a series of seven sales in London, and I have received a set of priced auction catalogues, from which these notes are taken. Not having been in touch with the London auction sales during the war years, it was interesting to see what prices a first-class collection of this nature would fetch.

An outstanding feature of the collections was the essays, proofs and classic entires, and the prices which these fetched were astonishing. The first two sales were West Indies and British Guiana September 25 and 26, 1944—British Possessions in Africa, Europe and N. America (October 30, 31).

The essays and proofs (the latter mostly die and plate proofs in black) fetched prices consistently above the estimates as shown below:

| Country           | No. of<br>Sale-Lots | No. of<br>Proofs | Estimated<br>Value in £ | Actually<br>Realised in £ |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Great Britain     | 33                  | 50               | 515                     | 545                       |
| Cape of Good Hope | 9                   | 21               | 104                     | 175                       |
| Egypt             | 1                   | 91               | 30                      | 55                        |
| Logos             | 1                   | 1                | 10                      | 18                        |
| Natal             | 10                  | 17               | 83                      | 100                       |
| Canada            | 28                  | 92               | 170                     | 283                       |
| New Brunswick     | 9                   | 37               | 46                      | 70                        |
| Newfoundland      | 12                  | 47               | 98                      | 148                       |
| Nova Scotia       | 12                  | 34               | 50                      | 70                        |
| Barbadoes         | 18                  | 91               | 153                     | 328                       |
| Bahamas           | 6                   | 73               | 77                      | 110                       |
| Grenada           | 5                   | 11               | 24                      | 39                        |
| St. Vincent       | 8                   | 17               | 56                      | 125                       |
| Turks Islands     | 6                   | 28               | 58                      | 90                        |

## Central New York State Chapter Forming

Members of the E. P. S. resident within 150 miles of Schenectady, New York are considering formation of a Chapter for monthly meetings and exhibits. A questionnaire has been sent several E. P. S. members by A. P. Bantham, 246 State Street, Schenectady 5, New York, inquiring as to the interest in having such a Chapter. The territory covered for the present will probably include all New York state east of Syracuse extending down the Hudson Valley and into Western Massachusetts. Some counties about Albany now assigned to the New York City Chapter may be transferred to the new Chapter. The name, Mohawk Valley Chapter is suggestive only and another name may be adopted. All E. P. S. Members resident in this territory are requested to write A. P. Bantham. See Reports of Chapter Meetings in this JOURNAL p. 52.

## A Review of the Proof Section of Scott's 1946 U. S. Catalogue

The heading of this section for the first time contains the following announcement—*"For the latest additions and revisions covering this Group, we are indebted to the Essay Proof Society through cooperation of its Catalog Advisory Committee."* The committee however was not permitted to discuss prices, hence there are very few price revisions this year, all of which are by the editor Hugh M. Clark.

The main general revision is the elimination of all prices for "P#blk. of 8, or 10" cardboard plate proofs, which have been in the catalog for several years though not available to philatelists. The only such blocks known to exist are in complete sheets of cardboard proofs of the 1893 printing in the Senator Ernest A. Ackerman collection that were willed to the U. S. Congressional Library but which had been offered for sale without a Bill of Sale.<sup>(1)</sup> There is no Statute of Limitations against the U. S. Government claims. Senator Ackerman's two sisters and a brother, who were his direct heirs, have now all died and these cardboard sheets of proofs have been withdrawn from sale. We sincerely hope they, including also the India paper sheets of proofs, will now at last go to the U. S. Congressional Library as Senator Ackerman's monument. He was a great philatelist.

### Price Revisions

The first price revisions in consecutive order are the 1847 reproduction 5c and 10c; card proofs which have each been raised 1.00 to 8.00 and 10.00 respectively.

Most of the 1851-60 original proofs have at last been raised. These proofs, printed by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., are the rarest of all XIX Century U. S. Proofs because the dies and plates were not inherited by the American Bank Note Co., and large die proofs and plate proofs were never reprinted, except the plates of the 5c, 24c, 30c, and 90c which formed part of the 1875 Reprints, plate proofs and small die proofs. The large die proofs 1c to 12c have now been raised to 75.00 each in italics and are still under-valued at that price. Contemporaneous plate proofs of this set on India paper have all been advanced—the 1c, 3c, 12c, 30c to 40.00 each and the 5c to 30.00, 10c to 35.00, 24c to 35.00 and the 90c remains at 40.00.

In the 1873 issue the 1c and 6c plate proofs are boosted on India to 6.00 and on card to 8.50 while the 6c pink is raised to 7.50 on India and 12.00 on card. There were probably only 500 of each of these card proofs distributed in 1879. The 5c Taylor goes up to 6.00 on India and 2.00 on card. The 1882 re-engraved 6c plate on India paper gets a slight lift to 5.00.

Popularity and rising prices on the Columbian stamps merit the 1.00 raise awarded to all the dollar value card proofs which are used as space fillers for these expensive stamps—the complete set now catalogs 57.00 and only 1000 were distributed in 1893.

No changes are made this year in the listings of XX Century die proofs but the forthcoming auction sale of the F. D. Roosevelt Collection should provide data for listing and pricing many heretofore unknown large and small die proofs and a few in trial colors.

### Revenue Proofs

In the Revenue Proofs the 2c orange U. S. I. R. on India is lifted from 6.00 to 10.00 and it is worth more than double that price if one can be found. The 4c violet Proprietary on India advances from 3.50 to 5.00. The 5c red Certificate and Foreign Exchange on card from 5.00 to 6.00 are raised to 7.00 each but are worth more as a recent auction sale lot of all six varieties of the 5c, with a 6c, sold for 11.25 *above* the former catalog prices because the lot contained these two and the 5c red Express; all three are on most want lists, as also is the 5c Playing Cards. Other scarce card proofs which deserve a raise

(1) See *American Philatelist*, October, 1941, page 42.

next year are the 25c Bond and 25c Entry of Goods, both missing in many good collections. While considering scarce revenue proofs we should mention all the values from 2.00 up on India paper which are out of the market. Most of these latter were on a very thin transparent paper and were trimmed close to the design (as were also many of the lower values on India paper) as they became available only from remaining proofs from the full sheets, thus prepared in 1876 by Butler & Carpenter for framed designs of their work for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. The gutters between the designs were cut away by a parallel knife and the strips of proofs were mounted as borders, or stripes, of the general design in the exhibition frames.

The 3.50 blue First Issue Inland Exchange and 3.50 Second Issue card proofs each get a small raise from 7.50 to 8.50 and 6.00 to 7.00 respectively, as this value on card is scarce in each issue.

### Trial Color Proofs

The first change we note among the trial color proofs are the 1851-60 issue on stamp paper which have heretofore not been priced; the seven 5c colors are all now priced at 10.00, the eight 24c colors at 12.00 (which are quite low) and the seven 90c colors at 25.00 which are also low for very fine condition, as all these 24c and 90c sheets were carelessly cut, thus making full margin copies rare. Only 100 of the 24c and 90c colors became available to philatelists thru F. M. Trifet after 1876.

The 1873 6c to 90c small die trial color proofs are actually from the 1879 printing "Goodall" lot under which heading are listed only the Departments and, new listing this year, the Newspapers. The 1873-75 postage proofs are all now advanced to 15.00 from 12.50 and 10.00 each, which is low compared with the uniform advance awarded the Departments and Newspapers of 12.00 each, from 7.50 and 6.00, as the demand is far stronger for the regular postage proofs.

The Postage Due large die contemporaneous trial colors lie dormant this year though far rarer than the listing 10.00, and 15.00 for black, denotes.

### "Atlanta" Trial Color Plate Proofs on Cardboard

The 1847 5c and 10c; have gone up to 35.00 each for black and 30.00 for colors and have recently realized nearly these prices at auction when cataloged at 30.00 and 25.00 respectively. There were only about 30 singles, two pairs, two blocks of four and a block of eight of each of these from the sheets of 50 originally in the Crawford collection, plus not over 5 singles of each color (no blacks) from the A. B. N. Co. directors albums, that became available to philatelists. The demand greatly exceeds this small supply.

No advance was this year given the State Department dollar value bi-colors of which one sheet of 10 from the Crawford collection and perhaps 5 additional singles from the A. B. N. Co. directors albums have become available. A recent auction sale realized up to 87.50 each for these, except the normal green and blacks which actually are not from the same printing as the blue-green is the same as the regular 1885 regular printing on thin card only slightly thicker than the 1881 "Atlanta" printing, and is not the same as the yellow-green used on the other bi-color "Atlantas." No yellow-green and black on this thin "Atlanta" cardboard have been seen by this writer, who recommends that the four green and black dollar values should be deleted from the Catalog. They are not trial colors but normal colors. These four 1885 printing blue-green and black card proofs of which 500 were distributed are cataloged at only 15.00 for the set, not 200.00 as now listed in the trial colors.

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### Bermuda

At the Manchester (England) Philatelic Society 707th meeting on March 24, 1945 W. C. Hinde displayed his collection of the stamps, essays and proofs of Bermuda. Among the items reported, that are of interest to us, were the 1873 3p die proof and plate proofs; the 1880 ½p and 4p die proofs; 1901 essays for a "One Farthing" surcharge on the 1s stamp; 1902 Dockyard die proofs and trial colors and 1920-21 die proofs. (Extracts from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, April-June 1945.)

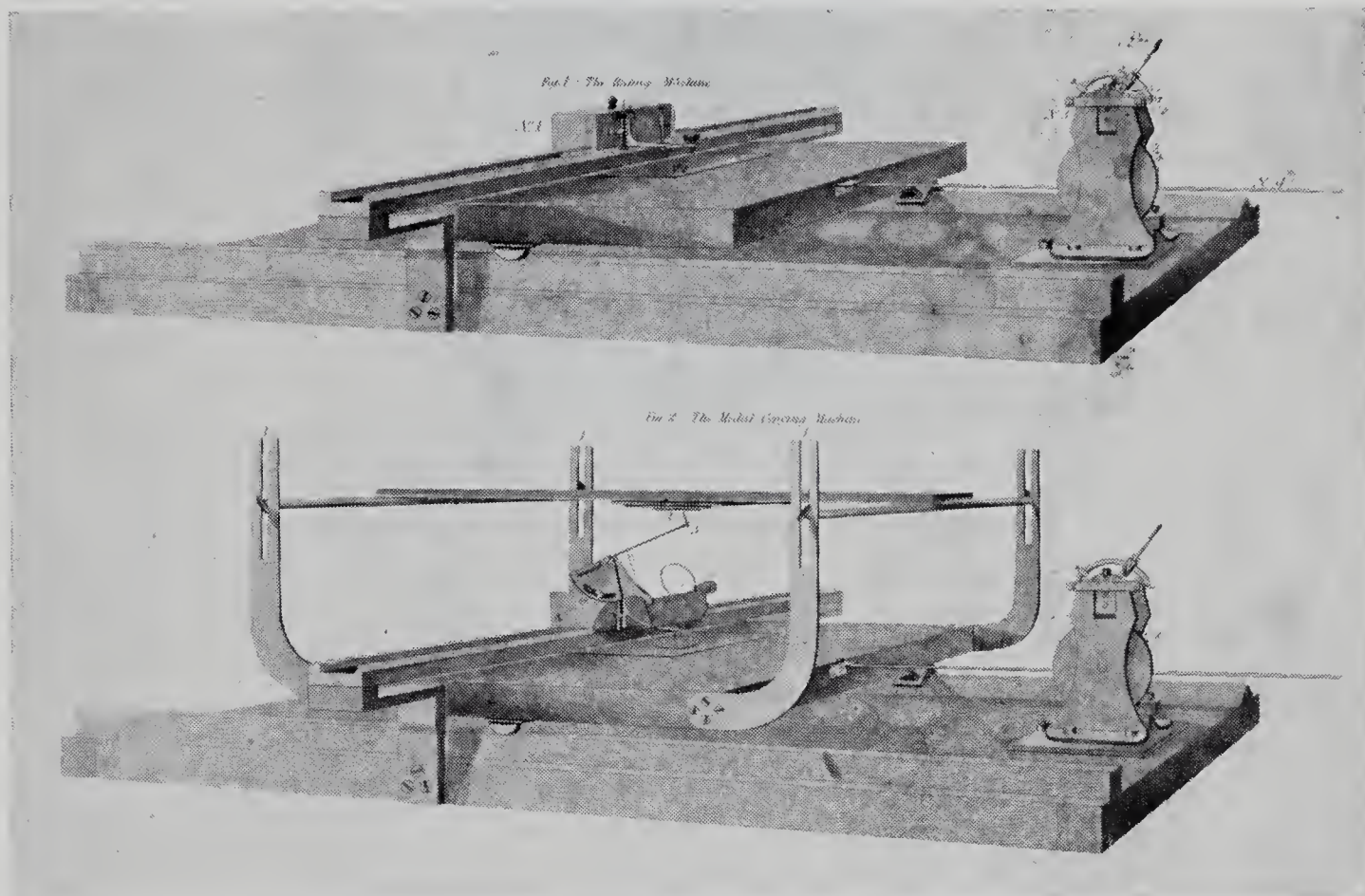
# The Fine Art of Line Engraving

By Clarence W. Brazer, D.Sc.

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(Continued from JOURNAL No. 8, p. 202)

## The Ruling Machine



**Ormsby's Ruling and Medallion Machines, 1852.**

Straight parallel lines are ruled with a diamond point through a wax etching ground on the metal plate. Spacing is adjusted by the index No. 3 at the right. The metal plate is then etched (not engraved.) By application of a brass rule with an indented edge, waved parallel lines may be ruled.

The Medallion Copying attachment to the Ruling Machine has the medal, or cast, No. 2. face down. The tracer passing over the medal surface conveys a corresponding lateral motion to the diamond point passing over the metal plate removing the etching ground.

A clock attachment operated the machine for several hours without personal attention of any one.

About 1817 Christian Gobrecht, Engraver to the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, asked Asa Spencer to make a "medallion roller" by which medals and coins were reproduced as engravings from relief models. For a long time it was used to adorn ends of banknotes. Waterman F. Ormsby in 1852 published a 88 folio page book entitled "A Description of the Present System of Bank Note Engraving" illustrated with thirteen plates, of which Plate 2 is illustrated, showing the Ruling Machine to which the Medal Copying Machine was applied to reproduce sculptured medals by ruled engraved lines. Spencer also had invented a machine for dividing, graduating and ruling straight or waved lines to which the medallion ruling was added.<sup>(16)</sup>

Waterman L. Ormsby whose ruling and medallion machine is illustrated, also about 1861 published another book from which the title page is here quoted as showing the mechanical inventions that he contributed to the art of line engraving.

(16) From "The History and Progress of Bank Note Engraving," said to have been written by Charles Toppin, in The Crayon, Feb. 21, 1855.



Example of Medallion Ruled Engraving.

Cycloidal Configurations  
of the  
Harvest of Counterfeiters.  
Containing matter of the Highest Importance concerning  
Paper Money  
also explaining  
The Unit System of Bank Note Engraving.  
by W. L. Ormsby  
Proprietor of The New York Bank Note Company  
No. 50 Wall St.

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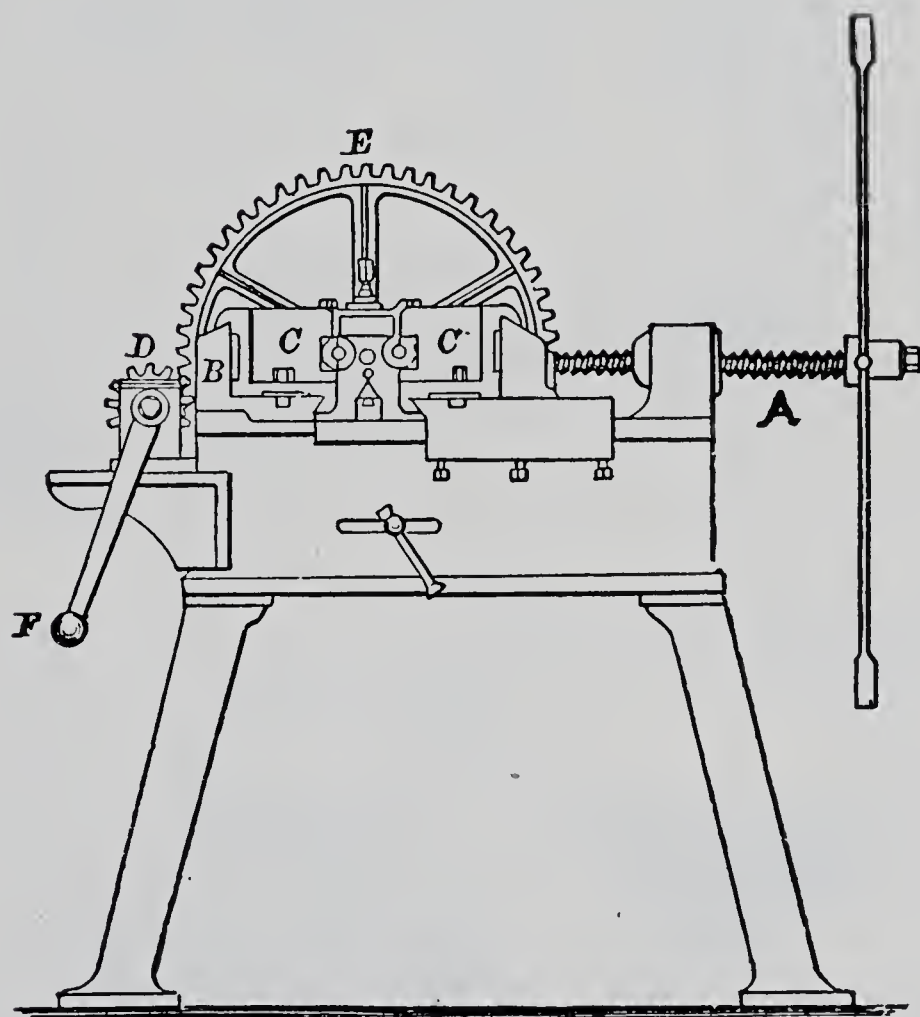
Notice

The following mechanical inventions adapted to the business of engraving, have been *designed and perfected by the author* of this work during the last thirty years.

|    |                                                                                  |      |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1  | Ruling Machine for straight and waved lines .....                                | 1832 |
| 2  | Ruling Machine for medallion, upright .....                                      | 1833 |
| 3  | Ruling Machine for medallion, horizontal .....                                   | 1834 |
| 4  | Automaton operator of the above .....                                            | 1834 |
| 8  | Kaleidoscopic combinations of geometric lathe work .....                         | 1839 |
| 9  | Improvements on the Bogardus transfer press .....                                | 1840 |
| 13 | Engravers rolettes .....                                                         | 1844 |
| 14 | The Kaleidograph .....                                                           | 1846 |
| 15 | Mathematical instrument for turning minute circles and ovals .....               | 1849 |
| 16 | The Unit System of Engraving Bank Notes .....                                    | 1851 |
| 17 | Geometric Lathe Combining the Rose Engine .....                                  | 1854 |
| 21 | Ruling machine, combining cycloidal, geometrical, straight and waved lines ..... | 1858 |
| 23 | Machine for printing steel plates in two or more colors .....                    | 1860 |
| 24 | Kaleido Mosaic Engraving .....                                                   | 1861 |

## The Transfer Press

Jacob Perkins in 1813 invented the process of transferring an engraved steel die to a soft steel plate as mentioned on page 201. By this method duplication of an engraving became possible. Without this process engraved plates of stamps of the same identical design would not be possible, nor would the repeated use of exact duplication of elaborately engraved vignettes, ruled and geometric lathe work, medallions, etc. as used thereafter on bank notes and other securities. The soft surface steel transfer roll is rocked over the hardened steel die under great pressure until it sinks into all the engraving on the die and produces a relief of the engraving on the surface of the transfer roll. The transfer roll surface is then hardened and may be in turn transferred to the surface of the soft steel plate, once or 400 times. The printing plate may, or may not, be hardened.

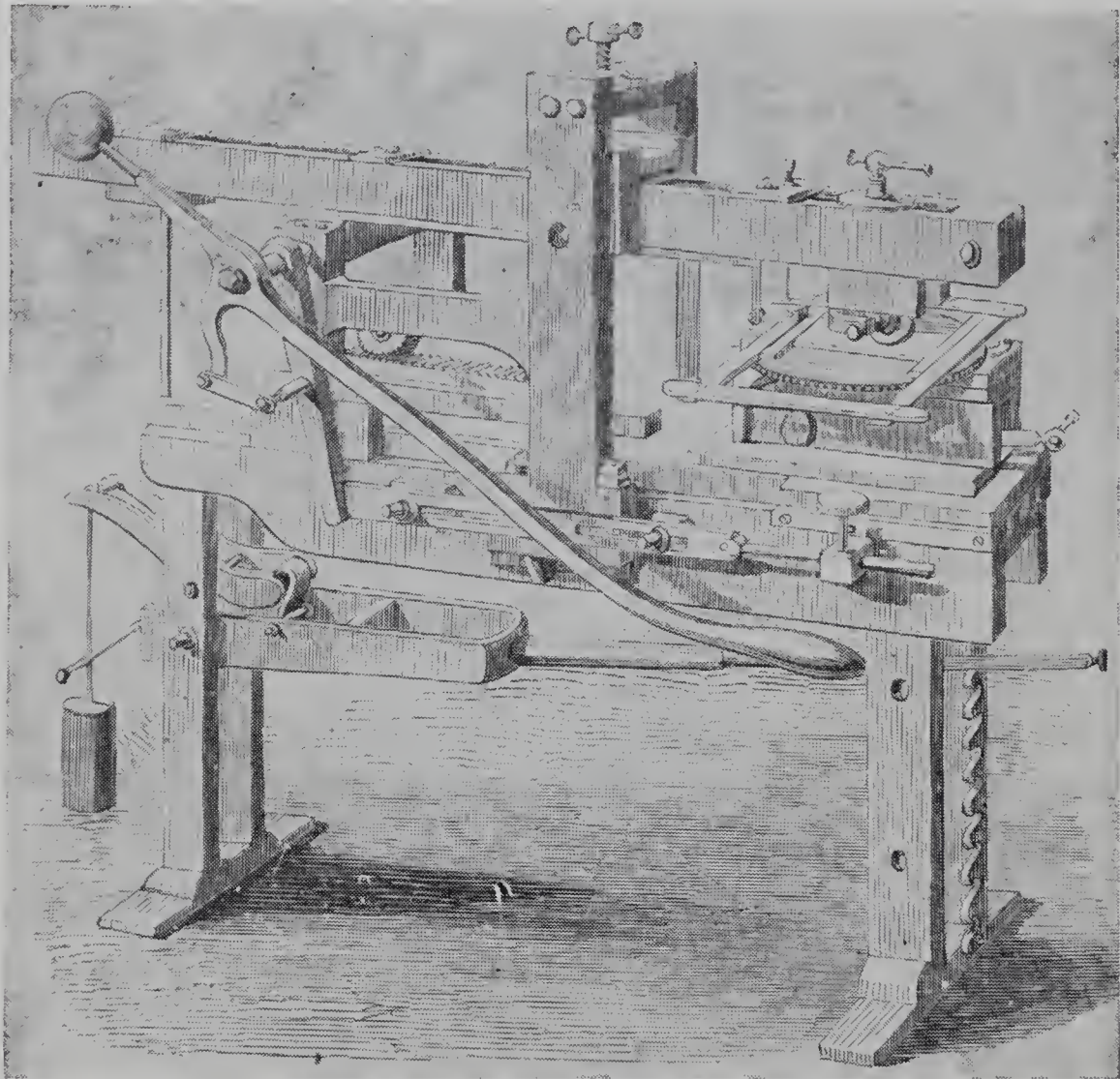


**Jacob Perkins Transfer Press Patented June 25, 1813.**

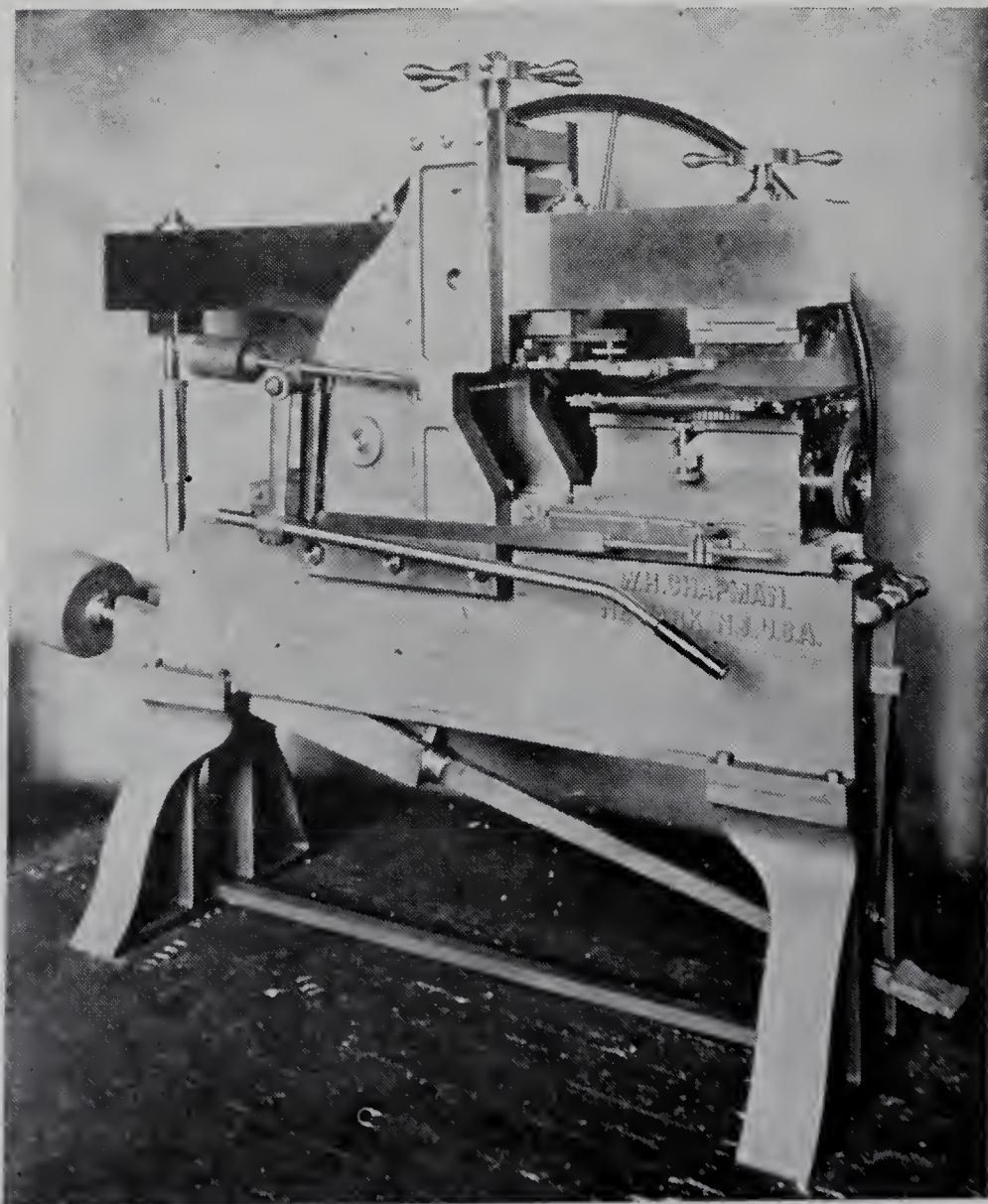
A is the screw to compress the roller and plate between the frame B. The large gear wheel E with a plain roller imparts the motion to the plate and the handle and pinion F D provide the power.<sup>(12)</sup>

## The American Portrait Gallery

James Barton Longacre, a Philadelphia student of George Murray, began engraving portraits for himself in 1819, largely in stipple engraving. He also painted portraits. About 1830, with James Herring the portrait painter, Longacre conceived the "American Portrait Gallery" of engravings with biographical sketches of 147 American statesmen, military and naval heroes and professional men. He set the standard of engraving so high, that after employing all the best engravers in this country, he was compelled to induce others to come from Europe especially for this purpose. Some of these **foreign** engravers remained in America. He engraved 24 of these portraits himself and drew many of the originals for other engravers. Taken as a whole it was the best series of portraits engraved in the United States up to that time. From 1835 to 1839 he was a **member** of the bank note engraving firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. and in 1844 was appointed Engraver to the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia.

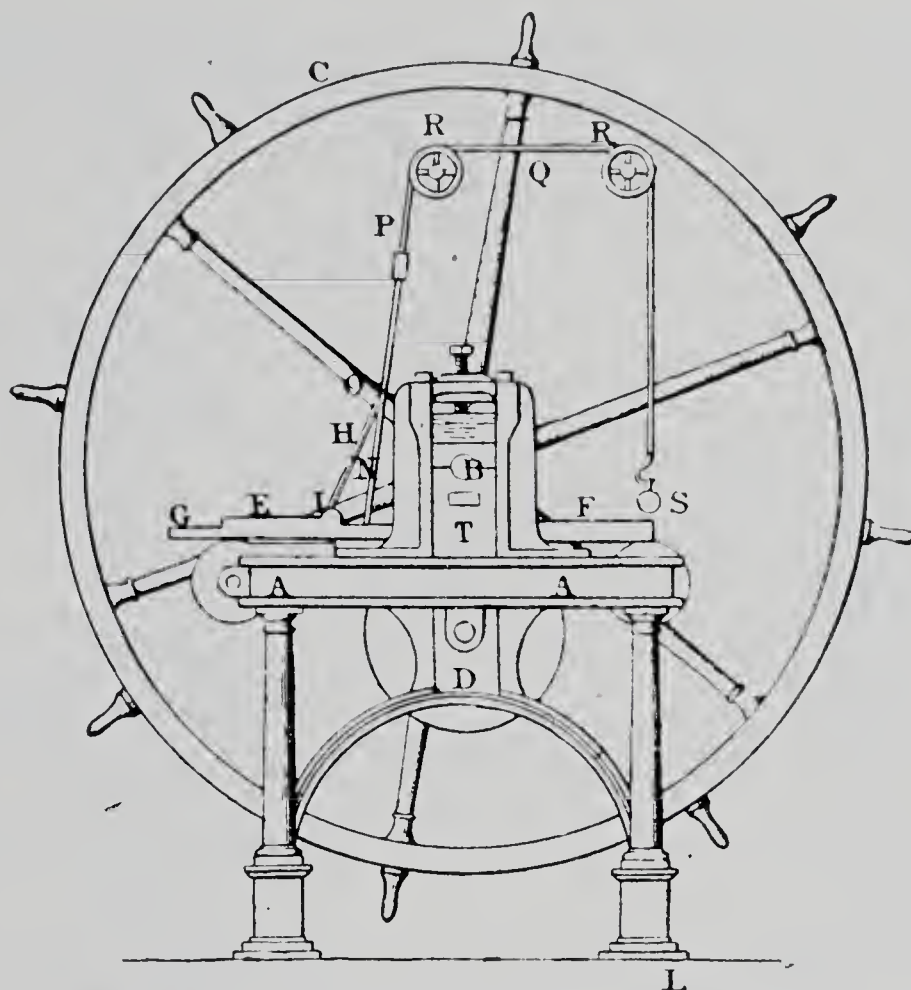


Cyrus Durand's Transfer Press in 1824. (13)



The Modern Transfer Press of W. H. Chapman.

(13) From *Illustrated Magazine of Art*, N. Y., Vol. 11, 1853. Courtesy of D. W. Wardwell.



**Flat Plate Printing Press of George Murray and Jacob Perkins. June 29, 1813.**<sup>(12)</sup>

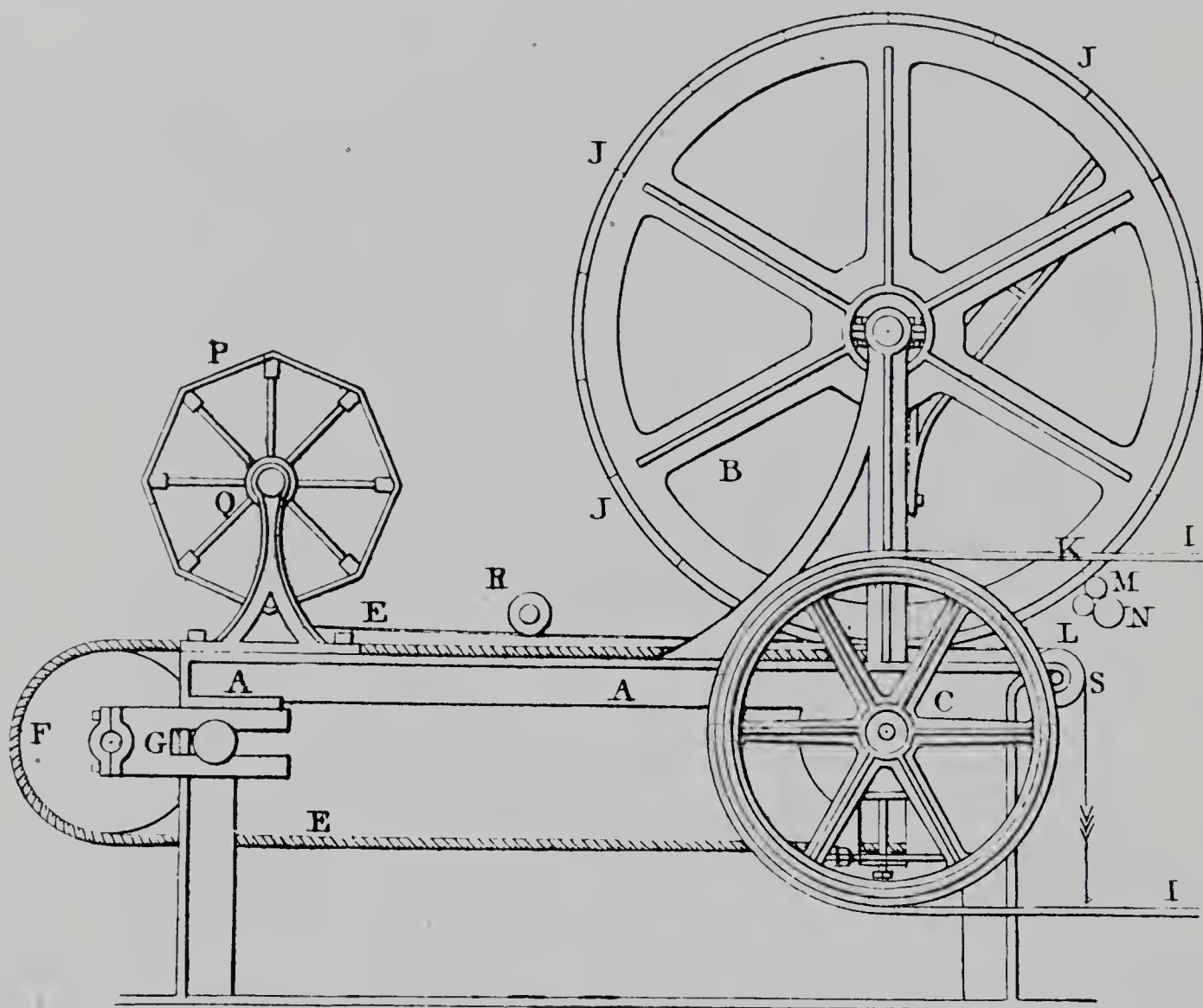
A A—The cast iron table and frame. B—A cast iron roller turned by the capstan wheel C. D—The lowest roller. E F—The bed of the press. G—The plate or printing block. H—The tympan, hinged at I, with an aperture the size of the block which prevents the edges of the paper from being soiled. N—The blanket roller, stretched by the cord P, passing over the pulleys R R by the weight S. T—The packing pieces under the bearing of the roller B. The table of the press slides on three rollers as shown, and to facilitate the quick return of the plate for inking, a portion of the roller B is removed. This is known as the D roller press as originally invented by Perkins.<sup>(12)</sup>

“The principal improvement consists in a new method of heating the plate, or block, in the use of a tympan, for the purpose of saving the expense of making the plates or blocks any larger than is necessary, to receive the engraving as well as to save ink, and also time and labour in cleaning the plates or blocks.”

### Other Notable American Line Engravers

John W. Casilear (1811-1893) was at the age of 15 apprenticed to Peter Maverick and became an excellent pictorial line engraver under Asher B. Durand, and in 1849 a member of the bank note engraving firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. which produced the U. S. postage stamps from 1851 to 1861. In 1854 he took up oil painting and later was elected a member of the National Academy. His son George Casilear was the first head of the Model and Engraving Department for the new U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1862. Joseph Ives Pease was an excellent miniature portrait engraver who executed the vignettes for the U. S. 1851 to 1861 postage stamps and also some of the 1861 and 1870 issues.

Cyrus Durand (1787-1868) about 1814 invented a machine for Peter Maverick the engraver for ruling straight and wavy lines, and another for engraving ovals. In 1819 this latter machine produced wavy ovals. In 1821 he made a pantograph for reducing ovals for bank notes, and in 1823 he invented a transferring machine. His younger brother Asher B. Durand joined Cyrus in a short partnership for bank note engraving. Cyrus contributed many inventions to bank note engraving and later developed Asa Spencer's geometric lathe to a high degree, and produced the frames for several of the U. S. 1861 issue of postage stamps and many “counters” for bank notes. For a time he was the only living man who could artistically operate a geometric lathe. Asher Brown Durand was



From Barlows Manufactures and Machinery in Great Britain

### Jacob Perkins Rotary Plate Printing Press, 1819.

This press, driven by a steam engine, was used principally for printing bank notes. A A—The cast iron table of the press. B—The cylinder to which the printing plates J J J are fixed by screws. C—The lower cylinder or roller that gives the required pressure and motion to cylinder B. D—One of the adjusting screws. E—The endless web or blanket. F—The idler pulley and the adjustable bearing G. K—The inking roller for the plates J. M N—The distributing ink rollers. P—The reel on which the endless sheet of paper is wound. R—The ductor roller to guide the paper. S—The roller over which the sheets pass after printing.

“In drawing No. 5 is represented a cylindrical steel or copper plate printing press . . . (the improvements claimed in this consist in affixing a number of engraved circular plates to the surface of a cylinder, so that the operation of inking the plates, wiping, and cleaning, and printing from the said plates shall be simultaneous and continuous.)”

also apprenticed to Peter Maverick and became the best portrait engraver of his time. In 1836 he turned to portrait and landscape painting and designed many allegorical vignettes for bank notes. Among his best engravings is a half length portrait of Washington in uniform after John Trumbull's portrait. He also engraved a large plate after Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration of Independence."

Mosely Isaac Danforth (1800-1862) "intended to be the first portrait engraver of the world" and largely succeeded with those for bank note vignettes produced by his firm Danforth, Spencer & Hufty which was successor to the early firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Alfred Jones (1819-1900) was another great miniature portrait engraver both in New York and in Canada where in 1868 he was vice president of the British American Bank Note Co. that produced the first postage stamps for the Dominion of Canada. He later returned to the American Bank Note Company in New York. In 1850 he engraved the large plate of "The Image Breaker" which is recognized as one of the best line engravings ever produced in America.

Only some of the outstanding American engravers have been mentioned, but the greatest miniature pictorial line engraver of all time was James Smillie (1807-1885). Beginning upon silverware in his father's shop in Quebec, he travelled to England and Scotland to study line engraving. In 1829 he settled in New York and engraved from the paintings of several landscape artists of the Hudson River School. His best large plate, which took about two years to complete is "The Rocky Mountains" after a painting by Albert Bierstadt. This engraving established Smillie's reputation in 1864. For many years he contributed landscape engravings, many from his own drawings to the *New York Mirror* and other periodicals. Later he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert Hinshelwood, an excellent landscape engraver and student friend, whom he brought over from Scotland. In 1860 Smillie settled into engraving bank note vignettes and in 1868 produced the most remarkable miniature vignettes for the U. S. 1869 issue, 12 cents, 15 cents, and 24 cents postage stamps and a 30 cents essay depicting Trumbull's "Surrender of General Burgoyne" that was not adopted. Neither before nor since has any line engraver been able to artistically produce such marvellous miniature pictures.

The most excellent pictorial engravings on the U. S. 1893 Columbian stamps were by Charles Skinner, Alfred Jones and Robert Savage. An even more beautiful series was the 1898 Trans-Mississippi pictorial set, engraved by George F. C. Smillie, and Mark W. Baldwin, who also engraved the vignettes in the 1901 Pan American issue.

Our American line engravers have produced the finest postage stamps and paper money of any country in the world. It was the aim of at least one of our Postmaster Generals to thus spread the knowledge of our culture. While many other countries are now using cheaper methods of production, the United States still adheres to line engraving as the most artistic and most difficult to counterfeit.

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## Plate Printing—An Art

By Charles Rosenthal, E. P. S. 385.

The process of printing by the engraving method dates back over 500 years of development. An existing original print dated 1446 from a copper plate has been found, signifying that the development took place about that time. In fact there is considerable evidence to warrant placing the beginning of plate printing around the years 1425-1430.

Prior to the plate printing there were of course many engravers of precious metals in various forms, such as goldsmiths and silversmiths, for whom it was a short step to copper plate engraving for reproduction. Perhaps the scarcity and cost of paper was the reason for the slow development. There is no known date of the first plate printing press, but it must have been shortly after the first engravings were made. Amazingly the prints have survived the centuries and the plates have all but disappeared except in rare museum specimens; this speaks well of the hand made papers of ages ago.

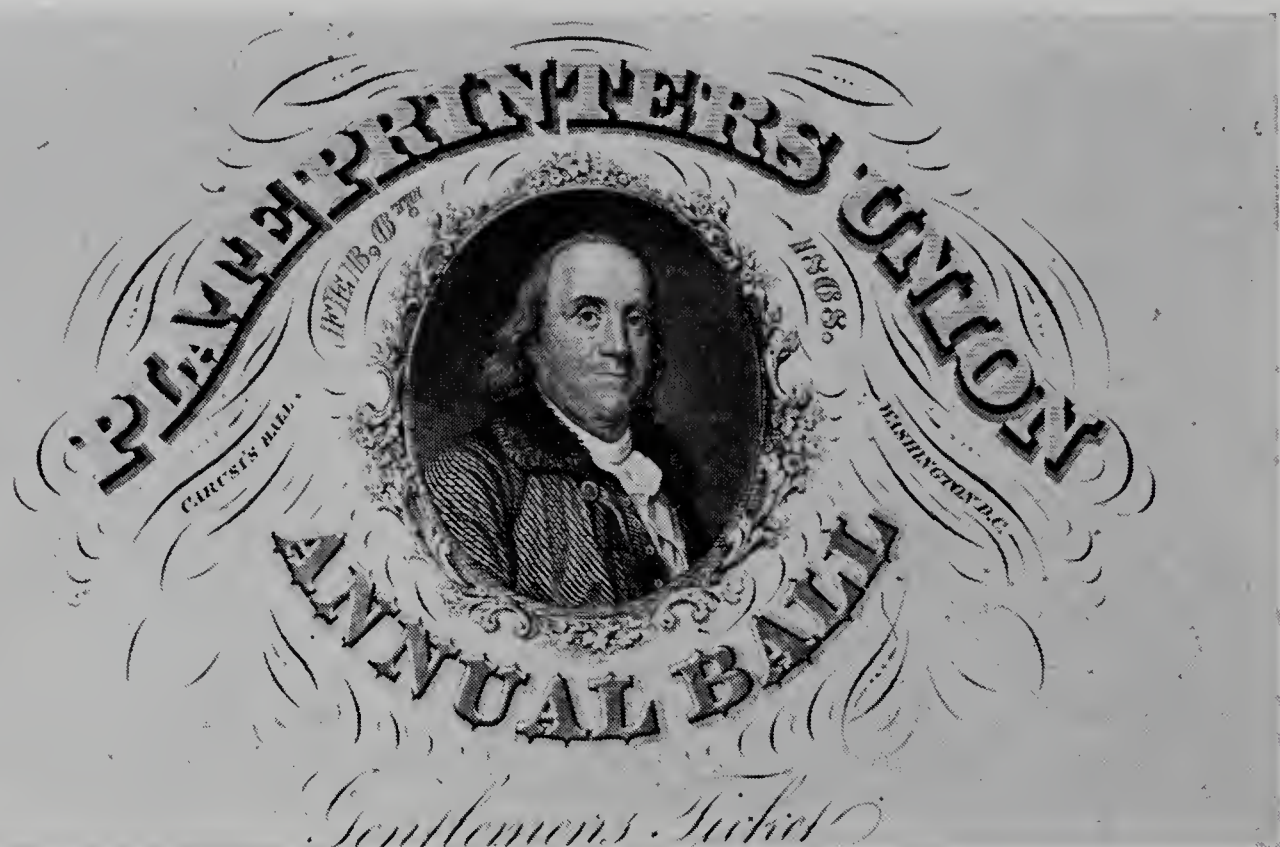
Like all the Arts these crude beginnings in engraving the smooth copper surface gave way to refinements of the art of intaglio engraving that has endured to the present day. With the increase of skill by the engravers and plate printers the products became more and more varied, book illustrations, art objects, maps, views, eventually letterheads, cards, stamps, bonds, money, anything that had to stand up or defy reproduction.

Plate printing was first done in America at Boston in 1690 and about 25 years later in New York, gradually spreading throughout the colonies. Jacob Perkins, who in the years 1810-1820 invented the steel plate and steel plate transferring, ushered in the great era of bank note engraving and printing—a thoroughly American development of the engravers art. This gradually led to postage stamps and the demand for better and better work.

The first hand operated presses used to print postage stamps were what is called the "star" press. These were constructed mainly of wood with a steel bed and roller with a five handled wheel on the side for pulling the prints.<sup>(1)</sup> First the plate was inked evenly

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(1) See cover and illustration in E. P. JOURNAL No. 7.



Washington, D. C. Plate Printers Had a Union in 1868.

all over with a dauber. The first definitely known way of inking the engraving, the roller was used at an early date, but of this there is no known evidence. This ink was wiped off evenly with a semi-soft rag, then polished carefully with the palm of the hand. This hand polishing is the reason for the cleanness and beautiful tones of our earlier stamps, and all the essays and proofs to the present day. The plate printer could, by wiping one way or the other, change the entire effect of whatever he was printing. No matter what the subject is, each treatment is different, to show the engraving in the best possible light, proofs and samples are run until the correct pictorial representation is obtained. As the years went by presses became better, inks were easier to use, and the art of engraving and plate printing became more and more developed. Presses became semi-automatic, and in 1894 on the transfer of U. S. stamp work to the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, still further improvements were made.

The U. S. government used what is called the Milligan<sup>(2)</sup> plate press which uses four plates. These plates travel from one corner to the other in the cycle of operation. At one corner the plate is inked, at the next it is automatically wiped to remove the surplus ink, at the third the plate printer wipes the plate smoothly and evenly, then the feeder lays the dampened paper upon the plate and the impression is made and then passes on for re-inking. Stamps produced on this flat plate press are the best printed of our modern stamps. The last regular U. S. commemoratives produced by this method were the 1939 Panama Canal 25th Anniversary stamps. A comparison between these and today's commemoratives will show the rich tone the plate printer was able to bring out.

Most of these Milligan plate presses were replaced by the development of the modern rotary engraving press. The original die is engraved as usual and all former methods of transferring are followed. After the stamp images have been transferred 41 electric eye markings are made in the center for register and perforation. The plate is then curved around the cylinder of the press; the joints are machined to fit; then it is hardened and chrome plated to give it long life. Paper is fed from a roll and the press in its various operations wets, prints, gums and dries the paper. Between inking and impression the cylindrical plate is wiped free of surplus ink by an automatic paper wiper fed from another roll. This method of wiping drags the plate, and the finished product lacks the lustre given by the old hand wiping method. By engraving the dies slightly

(2) Editor's Note—The Milligan Steam (power) Plate Printing Presses were installed at the Bureau in 1877 under a contract with Charles F. Steel who received a royalty on every 1000 impressions until July 1889.

different than usual and adding artificial tones excellent results are obtained, but the tones are cold, nothing like what we see in the older stamps or in essays and proofs which are made on a flat plate press. This development of speed had to take place, because if all the stamps produced in one year by the Bureau were laid end to end they would stretch 300,000 miles.

All proofing of various stages in making the dies is done by hand on small "Star" or "D" presses. The "D" type of press is a variation of the "Star" press where the steel roller is cut in half and the plate printer operates from one side of the press, a system of pulleys and weights returns the bed to its original position after the proof has been pulled. It is unfortunate indeed, that few of these proofs reach collectors hands.

While all regular issues and commemoratives, with the exception of the bi-color dollar values, are printed from these rotary presses, the better printing is still done on the Milligan plate presses. No way has ever been found to take the place of hand wiping. There are men who spend a lifetime at the plate presses and cannot qualify as good printers. One has but to look through the Art Galleries and examine the engravings and etchings to note how much tone and other values mean to the finished picture. Many of our finest etchers today have other people do their printing, because this is an art itself.<sup>(3)</sup>

The art of plate printing will probably pass from the scene in regular commercial work. The demand for speed and other factors makes it practical only from the quality and artistic standpoint. The fact that more and more stamp collectors are going in for essays and proofs denotes the appreciation of something a little better than speed printed stamps. At the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, today, the plate printers are hard at work on our currency, War Bonds, the beautiful Duck stamps, the dollar values of our regular issue, and proofing. This last, I hope, they put on exhibition wherever the collector and general interested public gather.

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## The Newbury Medal Award

David Lidman, Chairman of the Publicity Committee E. P. S., was awarded the first Newbury Medal at the Chicago Philatelic Society 59th Annual Exhibition and Dinner on Nov. 3, 1945. The Newbury Medal is an annual award to the Chicagoan considered to have done most for local philately each year. Mr. Lidman has prepared excellent general as well as specialized releases to the philatelic press and newspapers calling attention to the articles of merit appearing in the October ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL and we expect this copious publicity to bring in many new members. Other members of the Publicity Committee will be asked to rewrite digests of some of the JOURNAL articles for other philatelic magazines.

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## The Sepad Awards for 1945

At the Annual Sepad National Exhibition Banquet held on November 17, 1945 in Philadelphia, Pa., the Sepad Awards Committee announced its 1945 annual selections and presented beautiful bronze plaques with Citations for Outstanding Philatelic Achievement. The 1945 National Award was given to Clarence W. Brazer for his study and writings on Essays & Proofs and for organizing the Essay Proof Society and editing its JOURNAL. The local 1945 Sectional Award was given to Irvin D. Wolf, secretary of Sepad and director of the 1945 Exhibition for activity among all the clubs composing Sepad, which is an abbreviation for South Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Julius Windner was Chairman of the Awards Committee and the citations and presentations were made by President William L. McHugh. The banquet hall was filled to capacity and many were unable to obtain tickets. More ladies were present than usually attend philatelic banquets.

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(3) At the Bureau a flat plate printer pays for each sheet of paper on which an unacceptable print is impressed, so poor work costs him money.

# Reviews of Publications

## A Proof Pane of U. S. 3c 1851-57



The *London Philatelist* for August, 1945, publishes a paper with the above title as read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, June 14, 1945 by W. H. Milnes Marsden, from which we quote:

The pane of 100(1) (less 4 proofs) of the U. S. A. 3c. of 1851-57 is the lefthand pane of Plate 4. It has in the left margin in one line the imprint "Toppan Carpenter Casilear & Co., Bank Note Engravers, Phila., New York, Boston & Cincinnati" and below it No. 4 (the 4 being reversed).

In the right margin 6½mm. from the stamps is the greater part of the thin dividing line between the two panes. The paper is thin wove, probably "India Paper"(2) and the sheet is not gummed. Each vertical row has been cancelled with a line of ink which appears to have been applied with a brush.

It comes from the archives of Messrs. Bemrose & Sons Ltd., a large firm of printers at Derby, and its presence at Derby is part of the story of the first perforations of the U. S. A. stamps.

In Dr. Carroll Chase's book, "The 3c. Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue," he says that he owned a page from Lord Crawford's collection with a block of four and two singles of this 3c. stamp in a brownish carmine colour, exactly the same as used for certain late 1856 printings of the issued stamp, with a note by Lord Crawford "*Printed on rice paper for experimental purposes with a perforator at Derby, England, showing laid lines in the paper.*" Dr. Chase adds that "the rice paper is undoubtedly India paper"(2) and "They were undoubtedly made in 1856. They are all obliterated with a heavy smudge of black ink vertically through the centre of each stamp and all come from the right pane of Plate 4."

I am indebted to this book for particulars of the patent and the correspondence, but William Bemrose (the younger) gave me a specimen of a similar stamp, and from the information then obtained and other local sources I had pieced together some of the story long before the book was written.

(1) Editorial Note. This pane of 100 proofs was sold at Harmer, Rooke & Co., London Sale on November 5, 1938 and has been illustrated somewhere. The four missing proofs must have been cut from this pane since.

(2) Editorial Note. India, rice and proof papers are handmade on a laid mould, while wove paper is machine made hence this paper cannot be both. A 58mm. high bottom sheet margin proof from position 93R plate 4 of this sheet with partial vertical brush ink cancellation is now in the Editor's collection and it is printed on handmade so-called rice (or proof, not India) paper with 8 vertical laid lines in 10 mm. Several others have been seen without sheet margins.

In December, 1854, a patent was granted to Wm. Bemrose the younger and Henry Howe Bemrose for improvements in machinery for punching and perforating paper. The principle was a revolving wheel with cutters on its edge working against another wheel with a slit to receive the cutters.

One of these machines was supplied in October, 1855, to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., for use in their general printing business, but sometime earlier they appear to have given Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co. an introduction to Bemroses from whom Toppan, Carpenter & Co. ordered a machine, supplied to them in March 1856.

Sometime during the transaction the pane of stamps (proofs) shown was furnished as a sample, as the cylinder and rouletting wheels had to be adjusted to fit the layout. How, when and why it reached Messrs. Bemrose is a matter of surmise on which the correspondence available throws little light.

On October 16, 1855, Perkins, Bacon & Co. wrote to W. Bemrose & Sons: ". . . Messrs. T. C. & Co. are right as to the size of the heads being alike in the English and American Stamps, and they are right also as to the number of twenty heads one way, but those twenty are not placed at all the same distance between each stamp. . . . We have examined the subject of shrinkage of the paper by gumming, and although the American Paper is less tough and consequently may shrink less than the English (we allude to adhesive Stamps in both cases), still the difference occasioned by that circumstance alone must be very trifling, and we find that it amounts to so little as not to be worth mentioning, so that you may act upon this information or wait for a gummed sheet from the United States, which ever you think best."

This letter has an important bearing on the date when the sheet was sent to England.

In it Perkins, Bacon confirm previous statements made by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and say "they are right" in this and that which more than implies that they have actually examined a full sheet.

They also refer to the kind of paper and say of shrinkage "we find that it amounts to so little," which points to actual experiment and refer to waiting for a gummed sheet. From this it would seem that an ungummed sheet or sheets had been sent to Perkins, Bacon & Co., and that this sheet was one of them.

One may reasonably assume that the Crawford copies came from the right pane of this sheet or from a contemporary one if more than one was sent, but Dr. Chase's statement, based on shade alone, "they were undoubtedly made in 1856," does not fit in with the evidence of the letters.

Plate 4 was made early in 1855, the earliest dated copy being March 31st, and there was plenty of time for a sheet from this plate to be sent to Perkins, Bacon & Co. before their letter of October 16th that year.

As the perforating machine was "on its way to New York" at March 21, 1856 (letter Wm. Bemrose to Perkins, Bacon & Co., May 1, 1856), the assumption is that they did not even "wait for a gummed sheet," but acted on the information before them. There would be no point in sending them sample sheets towards the end of 1856 after the machine was made and delivered.

The machine was not a success as delivered, but in a postscript to a letter from Perkins, Bacon & Co. to Messrs. Wm. Bemrose & Sons, dated January 5, 1860, they say: "We understand that Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., altered the machine you made for them so as to perforate the American postage stamps by pins instead of slitting, although we never learnt how it was done."

Dr. Chase classes the stamps as "proofs" from the original plate made during its period of ordinary use, while Lord Crawford goes no further than to say "Printed on rice paper for experimental purposes with a perforator," and adds "showing laid lines in the paper."

Dr. Chase does not refer to the laid lines on his copies but says the rice paper is undoubtedly India paper. His book states that India paper was used for stamps printed for normal use. The pane shows these lines, but they are not pronounced enough for one to call it "laid paper." The paper is rather white and soft, and if wetted absorbs water after the manner of blotting paper. I have tried boiling a normal stamp, and this made the paper react in the same way. The deduction is that the pane has been sufficiently soaked in shrinkage trials by Perkins, Bacon & Co. to wash out the size.

My theory is that the full sheet was from an ordinary printing made in 1855, cancelled with ink to prevent use of the stamps for postage, and that the "rice paper" noted by Lord Crawford is really the result of the shrinkage trials.

We cannot agree with the author's deductions in the last two sentences quoted above, as identical paper<sup>(2)</sup> was used for a number of other contemporaneous essays and proofs by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. now in the Editor's collection, which has identically the same appearance as the paper on which these proofs are printed. All this paper has every appearance of not having been sized or shrunk.

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## Reviews of Publications

*Selo* for July, 1945 published by A. Molder, Casade Filatelia, R. 1 de Dezembro, 101, 3., Lisbon, Portugal, has upon its first page a photo and tribute to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is followed by some very interesting photos of King George VI of England shown examining his stamps with his philatelic curator, Sir John Wilson. This publication contains an extensive priced catalog of the stamps of Portugal and Colonies and stamps of the world. There is also a kind "Provas" notice of the Essay Proof Society and its JOURNAL, boxed to attract attention, for which we are thankful and very appreciative.

# Essays for The First Issue of New South Wales

By Winthrop S. Boggs.

The interesting article by Charless Hahn, "Mother of Postage Stamps" in *THE ESSAY-PROOF JOURNAL* No. 5, also brings to mind the influence of the first British stamps on the designing of stamps by other designers and engravers. This influence is well known in the case of the first issue of New South Wales.

The question of introducing adhesive stamps for the prepayment of postage in the Colony was brought to a head by the passage in October 1849 of a bill "For The Establishment Of The Uniform Rate Of Postage, and To Consolidate And Amend The Law For The Conveyance and Postage of Letters." Clauses 15, and 16 of this bill provided for the introduction of Postage Stamps.

The Colonial Secretary Sir Edward Thompson, as soon as the Act was passed, wrote the Postmaster General, James Raymond, urging that the necessary steps be taken immediately for giving effect to the said Act, and in particular the procuring of adhesive postage stamps.

Upon receipt of this letter the Postmaster General got in touch with one of the best known engravers in Sydney, one Robert Clayton, of Castlereagh St. Mr. Clayton prepared a number of essays, six of which we illustrate:—

These essays are in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. Notice the similarity of the design to that of the then current 1p. British stamps.

Essays 1, 2, and 3, were produced from two dies, one for the frame, and one for the center with the diadem head. Of the three illustrations of this type the first is in red, the second is in blue, while the third is bi-colored, the frame being red and the center in blue. This is a very early example of bi-color essays, although the Swiss Cantonal stamps were issued as early as 1845 with two or more colors on the same stamp.



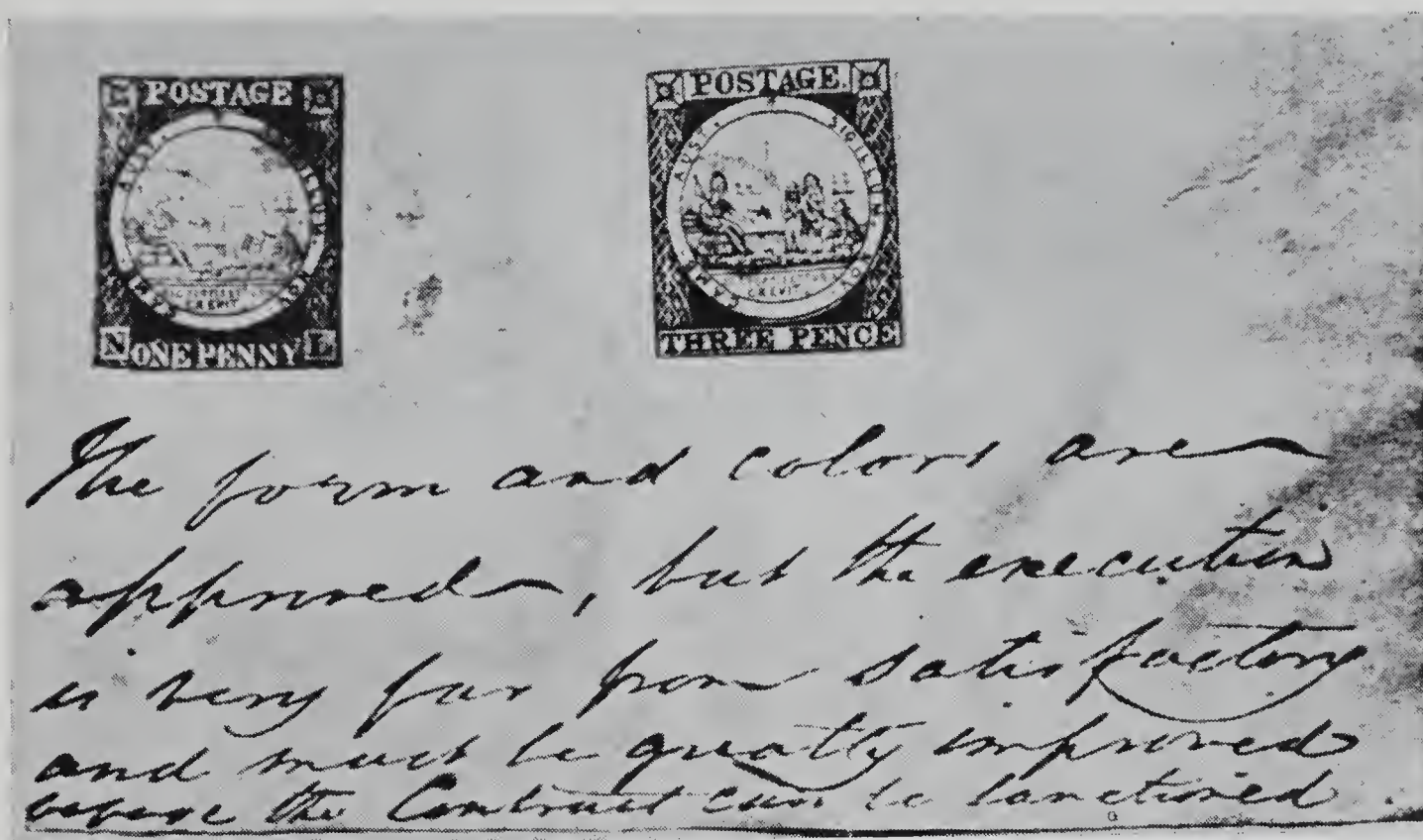
No. 1. (1E-Aa)

No. 2. (1E-Ab)

No. 3. (1E-Ac)

The missing stamp was found in 1909 by E. D. Bacon in The Avery Collection. See below.

Essays by Robert Clayton.



No. 4. (1E-Bd)

No. 5. (9E-Ae)

The handwriting is believed to be that of Edward Thompson, Colonial Secretary.



No. 6. (3E-Ay)

Essays by Robert Clayton.

The other three illustrated (No. 4, 5, 6) are also essays by Clayton. These are the prototypes of the "Sydney Views." The 1p is in red, the 2p in blue, and the 3p is bi-colored, blue and red! Observe the misspelling of the motto "Sic Fortis Etruria Crevit" as "Portis," and "Etturia."

We might also call attention to the fact that the 1p Sydney View essay is an impression of the 2p, printed in red, and the "Two Pence" cut from it, the words "One Penny" being cut from an impression of Type I, and inserted to complete the design. The Two Pence Essay was discovered by E. D. Bacon some years later in the Avery Collection. (No. 6) It was originally on the same sheet with No. 1, 2, and 3.

Thomas Ham, of Port Philip (now Melbourne), also submitted essays of three designs Nos. 7, 8 and 9 on the same plate, only one of which was complete. Notice again the similarity to the British stamps then current.

Two impressions from this plate are in the Tapling Collection both on glazed card. The illustration shows the impression of the blue stamp, while the other impression is in red, and has the notation "1d. This red can be a little lighter T. H.". Ham is the well known printer of the early Victorian stamps.

Clayton's work was not considered satisfactory, and another engraver John Carmichael submitted essays No. 10 and 11 which we illustrate:—

The 2p is known on thin yellowish wove paper in dull orange red, also in black, and on thin card, in deep blue. Carmichael's essay for the 1p is strikingly similar to the Penny Black, and impressions of this design exist in black, blue, orange, and red, on yellowish wove.



Nos. 7, 8 and 9 by Thomas Ham. (3E-Bf, r, s.)



No. 10. (3E-Ch) Essays by John Carmichael. No. 11. (1E-Cj)



No. 12 by Robert Clayton. (1E-Dg)

The sequel to these various efforts was that, time becoming short, the Postmaster General had to employ a separate engraver for each denomination, namely:—

Robert Clayton, 1p copper plate of 25

John Carmichael, 2p copper plate of 24

H. C. Jervis, 3p copper plate of 25

Furthermore the stamps were printed by still another party, Charles Kay at the rate of £3-15-0 per thousand sheets, the press being supplied by the Government.

Proofs from the 3p plate engraved by Jervis are also known to exist, in black on yellow card, and in green on thin white card.

No. 12 is apparently a lithographic transfer from a die by Clayton. Note that the corners appear to be "checkerboard" design, rather than the wavy lines of the issued stamps. The impression is in red on India paper.

# The E-P Society Catalog of Essays and Proofs

Actually Seen by the Catalog Committee

Clarence W. Brazer, Chairman  
415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

All essay and proof numbers are based on Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue numbers with suffix of E for Essay and P for Proof, plus a capital letter for each design and a small lower case letter for varieties. Illustrations are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  natural size.

Our Definitions. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 31.

Color numbers are from Ridgways Color Standards, with Brazer's color names. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 34.

Values where given are about 20% above current retail prices. Pricing is relative.

The Committee will welcome any information as to values of items listed and submissions for listing and illustration of all foreign essays and proofs not previously listed herein, and also any U. S. essays and proofs not now listed in Brazer's nor Scott's U. S. catalogs. Submissions should be sent by registered mail with self addressed and stamped envelope for return. It is hoped that we may gradually accumulate a list of all known in private ownership.

Identifications may be given by number only, thus—87E-A 3 i/1 which can be translated into correct color name by use of chart on page 38 of JOURNAL No. 1.

Note—India paper when printed is pressed on card board backing and many impressions are found adhering to this original cardboard backing.

## ABBREVIATIONS

E—Essay  
P—Proof  
TC—Trial Color proof  
N—Normal color proof  
S—Specimen overprint, plus type  
A, etc.  
v.—vertical reading up  
h.—horizontal  
d.—diagonal lower l. to upper r.  
t.—top  
b.—bottom  
c.—center

l.—left  
r.—right  
1—die print large margins  
2—die print small margins  
3—plate print on India paper  
4—plate print on cardboard  
5—plate print on stamp paper  
imperf  
6—plate print on stamp paper  
perf.  
7—plate print on experimental  
paper

## Canada

(Continued from page 228.)

1930.

173E-A. 10 Cents.

"POST" at right.

- c. Small die essay on thick white wove paper stamp size mounted on card 58x59 mm. (1 known)  
35 n/1 dim v. dusky-green

174E-A. 12 Cents.

"POST" at right.

- c. Small die essay on thick white wove paper stamp size mounted on card 84x74 mm. (1 known)  
71 o/5 black

175E-A. 20 Cents.

"POST" at right.

- c. Small die essay on thick white wove paper stamp size mounted on card 83x74 mm. (1 known)  
1 k/0 dark red



176E-A.

176E-A. 50 Cents.

- 2b. Small die proof stamp size on cardboard. (1 known)  
71 o/5 black

"POST" at right

- c. Small die essay on thick white wove paper stamp size mounted on card 83x75 mm. (1 known)  
49 m/3 dismal dusky blue



175E-A.



176E-A.



177E-A.

177E-A. 1 Dollar.

"POST" at right.

c. Small die essay on thick white wove paper stamp size mounted on card 83x74 mm. (1 known)

29 n/3 dismal v. dusky g-g-yellow

Cartier Commemorative Issue.

1934.

208P1. 3 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

United Empire Loyalists Issue.

210P1. 2 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

1935.

217P1. 1 Cent.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

218P1. 2 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

219P1. 3 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

220P1. 4 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

221P1. 5 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

222P1. 8 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

223P1. 10 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 87x75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)

1 k/0 dark red

224P1. 13 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 88x75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)

57 n/2 dull v. dusky v-b-violet

225P1. 20 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 88x75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)

37 m/2 dull dusky g-b-green

226P1. 50 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 88x75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)

53 m/3 dismal dusky violet-blue

227P1. 1 Dollar.

Size of die sinkage 86x75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)

48 n/1 dim v. dusky m. g-b-blue

1938.

241P1. 10 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

241a-P1. E-10 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

242P1. 13 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

243P1. 20 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

244P1. 50 Cents.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)

Normal color

- 245P1. 1 Dollar.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 1939.**
- 246P1. 1 Cent.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal colors ———
- 247P1. 2 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal colors ———
- 248P1. 3 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal colors ———
- 1942.**
- 249P1. 1 Cent.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 250P1. 2 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 251P1. 3 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 251A-P1. 3 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 252P1. 4 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (1 reported)
- 252A-P1. 4 Cents.**  
Normal color ———
- 253P1. 5 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 254P1. 8 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 255P1. 10 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 256P1. 13 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 256A-P1. Normal color** ———
- 257P1. 20 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 258P1. 50 Cents.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———
- 259P1. 1 Dollar.**  
Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card. (2 reported)  
Normal color ———

## Air Post.

1928.

**C1P1. 5 Cents.**

Size of die sinkage 111.5x87 mm.

Large die proof on India paper,  
die sunk on card 152x158 mm. (3  
known)17 m/3 dismal dusky o-yellow  
(N) (Scott's brown  
olive) ———

1930.

**C2P2c. 5 Cents.**Small die proof on thick white  
wove paper stamp size mounted on  
card 54x59 mm. (rare)9 n/3 dismal v-dusky  
orange (N) ———

## By Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.

1935.

**C5P1. 6 Cents.**

Without Die No. or imprint.

Size of die sinkage 85x74.5 mm.

Large die proof on India paper  
die sunk on card 128x133 mm. (2  
known)

7 m/1 dim dusky red-orange ———

1938.

**C6P1. 6 Cents.**

Die No. XG-674.

Size of die sinkage 89.5x75.5 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card 229x153 mm. (1  
known)48 n/1 dim v. dusky m. g-b-  
blue ———

1942-3.

**C7P1. 6 Cents.**

Die No. X-G-750.

Size of die sinkage 86.5x73 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card 229x153 mm. (2  
known)48 n/1 dim v. dusky m. g-b-  
blue ———**C8P1. 7 Cents.**

Die No. X-G-792.

Size of die sinkage 89x73 mm.

Large die proof on India paper  
die sunk on card 229x154 mm.  
(2 known)48 n/1 dim v. dusky m. g-b-  
blue ———

## Air Post Special Delivery

1942.

**CE1P1. 16 Cents.**

Die No. X-G-751.

Size of die sinkage 114x71 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die  
sunk on card 229x154 mm. (2  
known)

51 n/0 v. dusky b-v-blue ———

1943.

**CE2P1. 17 Cents.**

Die No. X-G-793

Size of die sinkage 109x88.5 mm.

Large die proof on India paper  
die sunk on card 231x155 mm. (1  
known)

51 n/0 v. dusky b-v-blue ———

## Special Delivery

1898.

**E1TC2b. 10 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

1922.

**E2TC2b. 20 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

1927.

**E3TC. 20 Cents.**

Die No. X-G-177.

Size of die sinkage 88x111 mm.

1a. Large die proof on cardboard .0085" thick 77x99 mm. (1 known)  
23 m/5 gloomy dusky yel-low-black

2b. Small die proof stamp size on cardboard. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

June 8, 1927.

**E3P1.**

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 134x166 mm. (2 known—1 without die No.)  
7 i/0 deep red-orange

1930.

**E4TC2. 20 Cents.**

a. Small die proof on India paper mounted on very thick card 131x139 mm. (1 known)  
1 k/0 dark red

1935.

**E6P1. 20 Cents.**

Size of die sinkage 94x87.5 mm.  
Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card 127x134 mm. (2 known)  
1 k/0 dark red

1938-9.

**E7P1. 10 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

**E8P1. 20 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

1942.

**E10P1. 10 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

## Registration.

1875-89.

**F1P3. 2 Cents.**

Plate proof on India paper.  
orange 20.00

**F2TC2. 2 Cents.**

Small die proof on India paper (rare)  
1 m/0 dusky red

**F2P3.**

Plate proof on India paper.  
5 i/0 deep o-o-red 20.00

**F3TC2. 5 Cents.**

Small die proof on India paper (rare)  
48 m/1 dim dusky m. g-b-blue

**F3P3.**

Plate proof on India paper.  
35 k/0 dark green (N) 20.00  
38 m/1 dim dusky blue-green 20.00

**F3P4.**

Plate proof on cardboard  
35 k/0 dark green 17.50

**F4TC2. 8 Cents.**

Small die proof on India paper (rare)  
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green

**F4P3.**

Plate proof on India paper  
47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue 20.00  
45 k/2 dull dark blue (N) 20.00

**F4P4.**

Plate proof on cardboard.  
47 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue 17.50  
Postage Due.

**J1TC2b. 1 Cent.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**J2TC2b. 2 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**J3TC2b. 5 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

1928.

**J4TC2b. 4 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**J5TC2b. 10 Cents.**

Small die proof stamp size on card-board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

1933.

**J11P1. 1 Cent.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

1935.

**J15P1. 1 Cent.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

**J16P1. 2 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

**J17P1. 4 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

**J18P1. 10 Cents.**

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 reported)  
Normal color

## War Tax.

1915.

**MR1TC. 1 Cent.**

Die No. O-G-66. (2 mm. hole in each upper corner)  
Size of die about 59x64 mm.

1a. Large die proof on cardboard  
.0085" thick 59x63 mm. (1 known)  
23 m/5 gloomy dusky yellow-  
black

2b. Small die proof stamp size on card-  
board (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**MR1P1. 1 Cent.**

Die No. OG-66

Size of die sinkage 61.5x64.5 mm.  
On India paper die sunk on card  
130x133 mm. (2 known)  
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green

**MR2TC. 2 Cents.**

Die No. O-G-67.

Size of die over 56x62 mm.

1a. Large die proof on cardboard  
.0085" thick 56x62 mm. (1 known)  
23 m/5 gloomy dusky yellow-  
black

2b. Small die proof stamp size on  
cardboard (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**MR2P1.**

Die No. O-G-67.

Size of die sinkage 65x61.5 mm.

On India paper die sunk on card  
130x133 mm.

1/k/0 dark red (N)

**1916.**

**MR3TC. 2+1 Cent—Die I.**

Die No. O-G-100.

Size of die sinkage over 58x70 mm.

1a. Large die proof on cardboard  
.0085" thick 58x70 mm. (1 known)  
23 m/5 gloomy dusky yellow  
black

2b. Small die proof stamp size on card-  
board (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**MR3P1. 2+1 Cent. Type I.**

Size of die sinkage 52x56 mm.

On India paper die sunk on card  
165x232 mm.

1 k/0 dark red (N)

**MR4TC. 2+1 Cent—Die II.**

Die No. O-G-106 ½.

Size of die sinkage over 62x68 mm.

1a. Large die proof on cardboard  
.0085" thick 62x68 mm. (1 known)  
23 m/5 gloomy dusky yellow-  
black

1ab. Large die proof on India paper  
53x56 mm. mounted on card  
165x219 mm. (3 known)  
1 k/0 dark red

2b. Small die proof stamp size on card-  
board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**MR4P1.**

Size of die sinkage 52x56 mm.

On India paper die sunk on card  
165x232 mm.

13 n/2 dull v. dusky o-y-  
orange (N)

Post Office Seals.

**1879.**

Size of design 32x46.5 mm.

**OX1TC.**

2b. Small die proof stamp size on card-  
board. (2 known)  
71 o/5 black

**OX1P3.**

Plate proof on India paper.

11 m/0 dusky orange brown 7.50

Size of design 38x24 mm.

**OX2TC.**

2b. Small die proof stamp size on card-  
board. (2 known)

71 o/5 black



OX1-P.

**1908.**

**OX1P5.**

Plate proof on 39 f/3 dismal faint  
blue-green wove paper .006" thick.  
A block of 2x3=6 mounted on  
card 93x95 mm. has mss. note  
"Approved as to paper and color—  
RMC" and is handstamped on back  
"POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH/P.  
O. DEPT. CANADA/SUPERIN-  
TENDENT FEB/28/1902." in a  
31 mm. diameter circular blue ink.  
71 o/5 black



OX2-P.

## Book Review

*The Use of Banking Enterprises in the Finance of Public Education, 1796-1866.* A dissertation in education. Presented to the faculty of the Graduate School in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, by John Anthony Muscalus. Published by the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1945. 202 pages, paper covers. Price \$2.75. (Obtainable from the author, Box 185, Bridgeport, Pa.)

Dr. Muscalus has for years been a collector and a student of our obsolete bank notes, and the above title indicates the sort of fruit that may sometimes be borne in a hobby orchard. As stated in the introduction to this treatise, with the early incorporation of banks in the United States it became a common practice for States to reserve for themselves the right to subscribe to some of the stock, with the result that money distributed to school districts by the State was, in some instances, derived entirely or almost entirely from bank stock investments or taxation of banks. Devoting a chapter to each State, the author traces the history of this practice in Delaware, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Vermont, North Carolina, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Alabama, Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Florida.

Regardless of his interest in this phase of the history of education as such, the collector will certainly be interested in facts here related about banks that may be represented in his own collection, and his background knowledge of the general subject of banks and bank notes will be profitably enhanced. He will find the book thoroughly documented with footnotes throughout, and will be pleased with the comprehensive bibliography at the end, embracing a list of primary sources arranged by States, and a long list of miscellaneous secondary sources.

Dr. Muscalus is noted for numerous other publications on obsolete bank notes. He is the author of the nearest approach we have to a conventional catalog of bank notes; it is entitled, "*State Bank Notes. A Reference List with Identifications of Historical Interest*," published by Wayte Raymond, Inc., New York, in 1942. It contains 144 pages, listing several thousand obsolete notes. Previously, the author had published privately a number of practical pamphlets on bank notes, among them being the following: *An Index of State Bank Notes that Illustrate Characters and Events*, 55 pages; *An Index of State Bank Notes that illustrate Presidents*, 24 pages; *The Views of Towns, Cities, Falls and Buildings Illustrated on 1800-1866 Bank Paper Money*, 10 pages; and *Famous Paintings Reproduced on Paper Money of State Banks, 1800-1866*, 8 pages; all of which may be obtained from the author. This reviewer has found these several booklets very useful indeed in studying obsolete bank notes from the standpoint of the intriguing vignettes they contain.

J. B.

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## La Casa de Moneda de Santiago Chile 1743-1943

By Joaquim Marco

A handsome bound volume, No. 97 of an edition of 600 copies, of *La Casa de Moneda de Santiago de Chile 1843-1943* has been kindly presented to the E. P. Library with the compliments of the author Joaquim Marco, Director of the Chilean Mint, through our Secretary Stephen G. Rich. Sr. Marco visited New York last year and our treasurer, Thomas F. Morris, also President of the New York Numismatic Society had the pleasure of introducing him to a meeting of that group. This book is a valuable history of the Casa de Moneda y Especies Valoradas where all money and present postage stamps are produced. It contains an engraved plate of twelve proofs of Chile postage stamps entitled *Estampillas Linea Area Nacional* illustrating the 20c to \$5.00 denominations. We are very grateful to Sr. Marco for this kind contribution to our library.

# Report of Auction Sales of Proofs

Auctioneers are requested to furnish the Editor with lists of prices realized.

## Vahan Mozian Inc., N. Y. Sale September 28, 1945. UNITED STATES.

|              |                                                       |           |       |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1847-75      | 5c, 10c reproduction cardboard plate proofs . . . . . | 29D-E, P4 | 15.50 |
| State Dept.— | 2.00 cardboard plate proof . . . . .                  | O68P4     | 3.25  |
|              | 2.00 to 20.00 set of 4 India plate proofs . . . . .   | O68-71P3  | 35.50 |

## Eugene M. Costales, N. Y. Sale October 30, 1945. UNITED STATES.

|         |                                                                                                                                                     |                   |         |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1861-67 | 3c black on white wove paper imperf. with trial cancellation . . . .                                                                                |                   | 10.00   |
|         | 3c dull red on stout bluish paper, block of 4 . . . . .                                                                                             |                   | 18.00   |
|         | 3c scarlet on stout white wove imperf. . . . .                                                                                                      | 65TC-Aa           | 14.00   |
|         | 3c scarlet on thin toned wove paper imperf. . . . .                                                                                                 |                   | 15.00   |
|         | 3c dark carmine on cream wove—imperf. . . . .                                                                                                       |                   | 16.00   |
|         | 3c orange-brown on white wove imperf . . . . .                                                                                                      | 65TC-Aa           | 15.00   |
|         | 3c red on green wove imperf. . . . .                                                                                                                | 65TC-Ad           | 15.25   |
|         | 3c scarlet on stout orange laid paper imperf. . . . .                                                                                               | 65TC-Ba           | 15.25   |
|         | 3c brown on white, thick brown gum, perf. . . . .                                                                                                   | 65TC-Ca           | 14.00   |
|         | 3c dark carmine on white perf. o.g. . . . .                                                                                                         | 65TC-Ca           | 15.25   |
|         | 3c dark green on white perf. o.g. . . . .                                                                                                           | 65TC-Ca           | 15.25   |
|         | 3c dark carmine on rose paper perf. o.g. . . . .                                                                                                    | 65TC-Cb           | 15.25   |
|         | 3c dark carmine on green paper perf. o.g. . . . .                                                                                                   | 65TC-Ce           | 14.00   |
|         | 90c blue on onion skin paper imperf. . . . .                                                                                                        | 72P5              | 7.50    |
|         | White wove paper stamp size perf. o.g. 13x16 grill . . . . .                                                                                        | 79E-Ck            | 7.25    |
|         | White wove paper stamp size perf. o.g. 11x13½ grill . . . . .                                                                                       | 79E-Cm            | 7.25    |
|         | 3c blue decalcomania Lowenberg essay sheet of 25 . . . . .                                                                                          | 85E-Ea            | 13.50   |
| 1873-75 | 6c dull ultramarine die essay 31x38 mm. thin . . . . .                                                                                              | 148E-Bd           | 22.00   |
| 1893    | 5c pale red-brown large die proof . . . . .                                                                                                         | 234TC1            | 41.00   |
| 1908    | 1.00 brown-violet on blue bond paper imperf. . . . .                                                                                                | 342TC5            | 64.00   |
| 1875    | 3c black Agriculture large die proof . . . . .                                                                                                      | O3TC1             | 11.00   |
|         | 3c green Agriculture large die proof . . . . .                                                                                                      | O3TC1             | 11.00   |
|         | 2c black Executive large die proof . . . . .                                                                                                        | O11TC1            | 11.00   |
| 1875    | 2c to 60.00 Newspaper, 5 complete sets of Goddall small die trial color proofs in black, deep green, dull gray-blue, deep brown, dull red . . . . . | PR9TC2 to PR32TC2 | 1075.00 |
| 1869    | 12c green plate proof on India block of 4 . . . . .                                                                                                 | 117P3             | 10.00   |
|         | 24c green and violet plate proof on India, block of 4 . . . . .                                                                                     | 120P3             | 24.50   |
|         | 30c blue and carmine plate proof on India block of 4 . . . . .                                                                                      | 121P3             | 31.00   |
| 1870    | 1c blue plate proofs on India b. plate No. 10 block of 12 . . . . .                                                                                 | 145P3             | 80.00   |
|         | 10c brown plate proofs on India b. plate No. 18 block of 12 . . . . .                                                                               | 150P3             | 51.00   |
|         | 24c purple plate proofs on India plate No. 21 block of 8 . . . . .                                                                                  | 153P3             | 45.00   |
|         | 24c brown-purple plate proofs on India b. plate No. 21 block of 12 . . . . .                                                                        | 153P3             | 140.00  |
| 1875    | 2c vermilion plate proofs on India t. plate No. 412 block of 14 . . . . .                                                                           | 178P3             | 110.00  |

## Harmer, Rooke & Co., N. Y. Sale November 19, 1945. CANADA.

|      |                                                       |          |         |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1851 | 12p black plate proof on India red SPECIMEN . . . . . | 3P3SAvr  | 50.00   |
|      | 12p black, same as above, block of 4 . . . . .        | 3P3S-Avr | 197.50  |
|      | 12p black, same t. corner block of 32 . . . . .       | 3P3S-Avr | 1700.00 |

## Robson Lowe Ltd., London, Sale December 5, 1945, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Reviewed with notes by W. S. Boggs

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                     |        |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1850    | Five Sydney View reproductions of Clayton's Essays No. 1 to 5 and Ham's Essays No. 7, 8, 9, 1p in red and 3p in blue. Four . . . . .                                                                                                                | 1E-Aa-c, 1E-Bd, 9E-Ad, 3E-Bf, 1E-Ff | 112.00 |
| 1850-55 | 1p black, vermilion, blue: Carmichael's essay for the first 1p; (No. 11, p) also 6p, and 1s, Crown essays se-tenant, black, deep red, and blue, six. (see note 1) . . . . .                                                                         | 1E-Cj, 18E-Aw, 18A-E-Ax             | 96.00  |
| 1851-52 | black, without name or value, die essay on yellowish paper, Laureated design, 117x153 . . . . .                                                                                                                                                     | 10E-A                               | 60.00  |
|         | Same, but cut to 27x29 mm. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 10E-A                               | 32.00  |
| 1851-56 | 1p, 6p, in black, and colors, Victoria enthroned, by Perkins & Bacon, (Similar to Scott Type A-5, of Victoria), reprints; also Crown Essays as in second lot; plus 26 reprints of Diadem Die proofs, mostly incomplete designs, 33 pieces . . . . . | 32E-A, 27E-A, 18E-Aw, 18A-E-Ax      | 140.00 |

## Diadem Issue 1854-56.

Heath, and Humphreys of Perkins & Bacon engraved the dies for this issue.

|                                                                                                                                                |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| No value, old rose, small plate of six subjects (2x3) Heath die, with lower left corner voided. Ms. "Jan 30 Mr. Bacon" . . . . .               | 32E-B | 56.00 |
| Same, in violet. Ms. "Aug 17/68" . . . . .                                                                                                     | 32E-B | 48.00 |
| Same, experimental printings in powdered color made on impressions printed in green, plate of six impressions in bright blue "No. 4" . . . . . | 32E-B | 40.00 |
| Same, but in scarlet . . . . .                                                                                                                 | 32E-B | 44.00 |
| Same, single copies, rose (two shades), green, mauve . . . . .                                                                                 | 32E-B | 20.00 |
| Same, in nine shades, with Ms. instructions for formulae of three colors . . . . .                                                             | 32E-B | 80.00 |
| 6p blackish purple, small plate of four impressions, Humphrys' die, corners incomplete, (Note 2) . . . . .                                     | 27E-B | 60.00 |
| Same, but only right pair in green, Ms "No. 3-20LL Chrome, 4 dutch pink, 1c blue" . . . . .                                                    | 27E-B | 18.00 |
| Same, in five different colors with Ms. formulae for each, sent to N. S. W. July 1853 . . . . .                                                | 27E-B | 72.00 |
| Same, experimental printings made with powdered color, made on impressions printed in green, with Ms. "D. P." . . . . .                        | 27E-B | 44.00 |

## Complete designs, Diadem Issue.

|                                                                                        |                 |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| No value, garter head, black; 6p and 1s complete die in black, superb proofs . . . . . | 27E-C, 27D, 31D | 140.00 |
| 1s black, die proof . . . . .                                                          | 31D             | 64.00  |
| No value, in brown, probably 6p proof, cut close . . . . .                             | 27D             | 17.00  |

## Plate proofs, Diadem Issue.

|                                                                                                 |                  |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1p black, block of 24 (6x4) . . . . .                                                           | 32TC             | 104.00 |
| 1p vermilion, on blue, strip of 3, and 2p black, block of 6 (3x2) . . . . .                     | 32TC, 33TC       | 40.00  |
| 2p and 6p black, each in block of 4 . . . . .                                                   | 27TC, 33TC       | 40.00  |
| 2p pair, and single, and 6p in black, also 8p blue, latter unused, and used. (Note 3) . . . . . | 27TC, 30TC, 33TC | 28.00  |

## Color Trials, Diadem Issue.

|                                                                                                                                              |                              |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1p vermilion on blue, 5p blue, 8p yellow, and 8p blue, two one used on piece (Note 3) . . . . .                                              | 26TC, 30TC, 32TC             | 32.00 |
| 1p dull orange, 2p pale, and deep blue, on unwatermarked paper, and 3p green pair on stout paper . . . . .                                   | 32P5, 33P5, 34P              | 28.00 |
| 1p dull orange, 6p dull brown, 6p gray green, and 1s dull rose, proofs made about 1865, also 1p and 2p (2), overprinted "Specimen" . . . . . | 28P, 29P, 31P, 32P, 32S, 33S | 36.00 |
| 3p green, 5p purple, and 5p green, apparently by De La Rue (Note 4) . . . . .                                                                | 34P, 26TC, 26P               | 24.00 |
| 3p and 5p green, horizontal pairs, with gum, unwatermarked . . . . .                                                                         | 26P, 34P                     | 20.00 |
| Another similar lot . . . . .                                                                                                                | 26P, 34P                     | 24.00 |
| 5p and 8p blue, blocks of four, slightly creased . . . . .                                                                                   | 26TC, 30TC                   | 48.00 |

In regard to the above lots we append the following notes, viz:

NOTE 1. Mr. Ginger placed Carmichael's 1p Diadem essay, and Crown essays with the Diadem issue. We have been unable to find any evidence that these were essays for the Diadem issue. The New South Wales Handbook by A. F. Basset Hull, assigns the 1p to the first issue, and intimates that the Crown essays were for the Laureated issue, the plates of the 1p, 2p (Pl 1), 3p, 6p (Pl 1), and the Registration stamp, being engraved by Carmichael. The idea of having stamps engraved in London was discussed as early as 1851, and it is quite possible that, when the decision was definitely made in 1854 to have the low values engraved in London, Carmichael's original essay (No. 11 1E-Cj), was sent as a model thus being the basis for the Diadem design as engraved by Perkins & Bacon.

NOTE 2. The original design for the Garter design was by T. W. Levinge, at first a clerk in the G. P. O., and later Postal Inspector. He received about \$10.00 for his drawings.

NOTE 3. A small number of 8p blue proofs were used for postage, in error, hence the unusual instance of proofs occurring on cover!

NOTE 4. Messrs. De La Rue began printing N. S. W. stamps in 1862, eventually printing all of N. S. W. stamps.

We might conclude by remarking that the catalogue of this collection with its cover illustrations of magnificent blocks in color, is a veritable annotated handbook of the engraved issues (1850-63), of this most interesting colony, and a model for future auction catalogers of exceptional property to follow. It is rather an interesting coincidence that the article appearing on page .... was written last spring, before it was known that the Ginger collection would be sold. We are glad to have the opportunity of publishing both the article and the review of the Essay and Proof lots in the same number of this JOURNAL.

**Harmer, Rooke & Co., N. Y. Sale, December 6-7, 1945 UNITED STATES.  
U. S. Revenue Essays & Proofs.**

|         |                                                                |                                  |       |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1862-71 | 4c black Proprietary plate proof on India paper .....          | R22TC3                           | 4.00  |
|         | 10c red and black plate essay with bottom label blank .....    | R32E-B                           | 11.50 |
|         | 200.00 green and red plate proof on India paper .....          | R102P3                           | 57.50 |
|         | 200.00 brown-red and black Eagle essay perf. o. g. ....        | R102E-A                          | 22.00 |
|         | 5c, 6c plate proofs on card (7 Catalog 19.25) .....            | R23, 24, 25, 26,<br>27, 28, 30P4 | 21.00 |
|         | 15c, 20c plate proofs on card (4 Catalog 15.00) .....          | R39, 40, 41, 42P4                | 21.00 |
|         | 1.00 plate proofs on card (10 Catalog 39.50) R70 very thin—    | R66-73, 75-6, P4                 | 37.50 |
|         | 2.00-3.50 plate proofs on card (7 Catalog 33.00)               | R81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87P4    | 29.00 |
|         | 15.00 blue, ultramarine plate proofs on card (Cat. 15.50) ..   | R97, 97eP4                       | 12.50 |
| 1871-72 | 50.00 blue and black plate proof on India paper (Cat. 7.50)    | R131P3                           | 8.00  |
|         | 3.50 green Arms of Rhode Island plate essay on card .....      | R126E                            | 10.00 |
|         | 3.50 black-brown Arms of Rhode Island plate essay on card .... | R126E                            | 8.00  |
|         | 3.50 yellow-brown Arms of Rhode Island plate essay on card ..  | R126E                            | 7.50  |
|         | 3.50 blue Arms of Rhode Island plate essay on card .....       | R126E                            | 7.00  |
|         | 5.00 black-brown Arms of Delaware plate essay on card .....    | R127E                            | 7.00  |
|         | 5.00 blue Arms of Delaware plate essay on card .....           | R127E                            | 6.00  |
|         | 25.00 black-brown Arms of Maryland plate essay on card .....   | R130E                            | 8.00  |
|         | 60c orange and black center inverted plate proof on card ....  | R142aP4                          | 37.50 |
| 1871-75 | 1.00 green and red trial color die proof, pinhole .....        | RB9TC                            | 50.00 |

**U. S. Postage Essays.**

|      |                                                                   |                   |       |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1851 | 3c blue Gavit & Co. die essay on India paper stamp size .....     | 33E-Db            | 9.25  |
|      | 3c orange Gavit & Co. die essay on India paper stamp size ....    | 33E-Db            | 11.50 |
|      | 3c blue Bald, Cousland & Co. die essay on bond paper .....        | 33E-Lb            | 9.25  |
|      | 3c brown-olive Toppan, Carpenter & Co. die essay .....            | 33E-Ob            | 9.50  |
| 1861 | 1c orange vignette only T. C. & Co. 1903 printing die essay, thin | 55E-Aa            | 3.75  |
|      | 1c orange letters at t. and b. ....                               | 55E-Ad            | 5.75  |
|      | 3c light green vignette only die essay .....                      | 56E-Aa            | 5.00  |
|      | 5c carmine vignette only die essay, thin .....                    | 57E-Ab            | 4.25  |
|      | 5c carmine without numerals die essay .....                       | 47E-Ae            | 4.50  |
|      | 12c orange vignette only die essay .....                          | 59E-Aa            | 5.00  |
|      | 12c orange letters t. and b. die essay .....                      | 59E-Ad            | 5.00  |
| 1865 | 1c black coupon die essay cut small .....                         | 63E-Bc            | 17.00 |
| 1867 | 3c in four colors imperf. N. B. N. Co. essays .....               | 85E-Gp            | 19.00 |
| 1869 | 5c orange, 10c orange plate proofs perf. o. g. ....               | 115aE-Fd, 116E-Dk | 16.50 |
|      | 10c rose-brown Lincoln die essay on proof paper .....             | 116E-Db           | 27.00 |
|      | 10c blue Lincoln plate essays imperf. pair o. g. ....             | 116E-Dj           | 9.50  |
|      | 30c black on salmon-red plate essay .....                         | 121E-Ck           | 8.50  |
|      | 30c black on orange-buff plate essay .....                        | 121E-Ck           | 7.50  |
|      | 30c black on brown-violet plate essay .....                       | 121E-Ck           | 9.00  |
|      | 30c black on grayish plate essay .....                            | 121E-Ck           | 9.75  |
|      | 90c black vignette only die essay .....                           | 122E-Ec           | 19.00 |
| 1873 | 24c deep purple large die proof on large card .....               | 164P1             | 20.00 |
|      | 90c carmine large die proof on large card .....                   | 166P1             | 17.50 |
| 1882 | 3c green large die proof (Cat. 15.00) .....                       | 207P1             | 17.00 |
| 1883 | 2c light red large die proof (Cat. 15.00) .....                   | 201TC1            | 16.50 |
| 1887 | 1c ultramarine large die proof (Cat. 35.00) .....                 | 214P1             | 40.00 |
| 1894 | 3c purple triangle I large die proof (Cat. 25.00) .....           | 253P1             | 23.00 |
|      | 15c dark blue large die proof on large card .....                 | 259P1             | 14.50 |
| 1898 | 1c-2.00 set of 9 bi-color die essays on large cards .....         | 285E-293E         | 85.00 |
| 1901 | 1c-10c set of 6 large die proofs on large cards .....             | 294P1-299P1       | 80.00 |
| 1870 | 1c ultramarine small die proof rare 1915 printing .....           | 145P2             | 37.50 |
| 1873 | 90c rose-carmine small die proof rare 1915 printing .....         | 166P2             | 37.50 |
| 1882 | 6c rose small die proof rare 1915 printing .....                  | 208P2             | 37.50 |
| 1845 | 5c vermilion N. Y. from reprint plate of nine .....               | 9X1R5             | 12.00 |
| 1847 | 10c black plate proof on India overprinted SPECIMEN .....         | 29P3S             | 23.00 |

|         |                                                                         |             |       |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 1861    | 90c blue premiere gravure plate proof on India paper                    | 62P3        | 32.00 |
|         | 90c blue regular-issue plate proof on India paper block of 4            | 72P3        | 22.00 |
| 1862-66 | 3c scarlet plate proof on India paper                                   | 74P3        | 8.00  |
|         | 15c black plate proof on India paper block of 4 (Cat. 15.00)            | 77P3        | 15.00 |
| 1869    | 1c-90c set of 10 plate proofs on India paper                            | 112P3-122P3 | 23.00 |
| 1894    | 1c blue plate proof on cardboard (Cat. 6.00)                            | 247P4       | 6.50  |
|         | 2c carmine plate proof on cardboard (Cat. 6.00)                         | 250P4       | 6.25  |
| 1875    | 2.00 to 20.00 green and black State Dept. plate proofs on card O68-71P4 |             | 13.00 |

### 1881 "Atlanta" Trial Color Plate Proofs on cardboard.

|         |                                                   |               |        |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1847    | 5c black (Cat. 30.00)                             | 29D-TC4       | 30.00  |
|         | 5c blue (Cat. 25.00)                              | 29D-TC4       | 25.00  |
|         | 5c scarlet (Cat. 25.00)                           | 29D-TC4       | 27.50  |
|         | 10c black (Cat. 30.00)                            | 29E-TC4       | 27.00  |
|         | 10c green (Cat. 25.00)                            | 29E-TC4       | 25.00  |
|         | 10c scarlet (Cat. 25.00)                          | 29E-TC4       | 25.00  |
| 1851    | 1c-90c black set of 8                             | 54A-54HTC4    | 47.50  |
| 1861-66 | 1c-90c black set of 10 (Cat. 60.00)               | 102-111TC4    | 65.00  |
|         | 1c-90c brown set of 10 (Cat. 50.00)               | 102-111TC4    | 52.50  |
|         | 1c-90c green set of 10 (Cat. 50.00)               | 102-111TC4    | 60.00  |
|         | 1c-90c scarlet set of 10 (Cat. 50.00)             | 102-111TC4    | 55.00  |
| 1869    | 1c-12c black set of 6 (Cat. 36.00)                | 123-128TC4    | 32.00  |
|         | 15c black and green (Cat. 12.50)                  | 129TC4        | 13.00  |
|         | 15c scarlet and blue (Cat. 12.50)                 | 129TC4        | 12.00  |
|         | 30c black and blue (Cat. 12.50)                   | 131TC4        | 14.00  |
|         | 30c blue and brown (Cat. 12.50)                   | 131TC4        | 12.00  |
|         | 90c green and brown (Cat. 17.50)                  | 132TC4        | 19.00  |
| 1875    | 2.00-20.00 State Dept. set of 4 scarlet and black | (Cat. 200.00) | 350.00 |
|         | set of 4 scarlet and blue                         | (Cat. 200.00) | 330.00 |
|         | set of 4 brown and black                          | (Cat. 200.00) | 300.00 |
|         | set of 4 brown and blue                           | (Cat. 200.00) | 260.00 |
|         | set of 4 green and black (?)                      | (Cat. 200.00) | 170.00 |
|         | set of 4 green and brown                          | (Cat. 200.00) | 240.00 |
|         | set of 4 blue and brown                           | (Cat. 200.00) | 260.00 |
|         | set of 4 blue and green                           | (Cat. 200.00) | 200.00 |

## Reviews of Publications

*Popular Stamps*, Cobden, Ontario, Canada for December 1945, is as usual the best Canadian Philatelic Journal to come to our desk. It kindly prints an appreciation of The ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL which is so good to us that we reprint it below with sincere thanks to editor A. L. McCready and our Publicity Committee Chairman David Lidman who probably furnished the information.

"Stamp collectors who specialize in Canada or in British North America should be vitally interested in the Catalog of Essays and Proofs which have been appearing in the ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL, quarterly publications of the Essay Proof Society, and which catalog will continue on into 1946.

"The ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL is possibly one of the finest stamp publications in the world. It is profusely illustrated, and the Canada section of the "Essay Proof Society Catalog of Essays and Proofs" does not lack for proper illustration of all types 'actually seen by the catalog committee.'

"The Essay Proof Society has been in existence a bit more than two years, and already has 399 members. Membership is \$3 a year, and includes the JOURNAL. It is not essential that a collector be an essay and proof enthusiast, for the JOURNAL is recording much vital information to all collectors. Applications for membership may be obtained from Sylvester Colby, 333 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y." (1)

(1) Sample copies will also be mailed by the Editor to those whose names and addresses of prospective members are sent to him by E. P. S. members who furnish application forms to their friends.

# Reports of Chapter Meetings

## New York Chapter No. 1

The regular second Wednesday meeting was held on Oct. 10, 1945 at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Julian Blanchard. The members present were Messrs. Brazer, Smeltzer, Morris, Blanchard, Altmann, Gros, Zervas, Coopersmith, Mott, Adams, and guests Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Smeltzer.

The reading of the previous meeting was read and adopted.

Good and Welfare—Dr. Brazer reported that at a meeting of the Study Groups Committee of the Collectors Club, the nine Specialized groups meeting in the building were invited individually to make applications for a suitable date with regard to an Annual Exhibition to be held in the Collectors Club building. Discussion by various members with regard to publicity, fees, sets of rules, etc. led to a motion by Mr. Smeltzer seconded by Mr. Altmann that Dr. Brazer be authorized to take care of necessary details, for the New York Chapter E. P. S.

Chester Smeltzer winner of the Brazer Trophy for the second time, displayed two volumes of Proofs and Essays of U. S. Newspapers and Periodicals. His exhibit included nearly all die essays, large and small die proofs, India plate proofs in singles, blocks of 4, and in blocks of 16, Atlanta trial colors in blocks of four, "Goodall" die proofs of each in five colors, many large die trial colors, the rare 1915 printings of small die proofs only 4 of each known. 1865—5, 10, and 25cts. "Adopted proofs," card proofs in pairs, also 1865 essay for Package Post by Nat. Bank Note Co., progress proofs some signed by T. M. Morris, Sr., also a facsimile of a receipt stub used by the post office dept. for attaching newspaper stamps with stamp attached. An interesting feature of this stub is the fact that only five stamps of various denominations were necessary to make the amount of postage required by combination of stamps from 2cts. to 60.00 values.

The Smeltzer collection of newspapers and periodicals Essays and Proofs is the most complete known in collectors hands and we note from a program shown by Julian Blanchard, that the Fort Orange Club of Albany, N. Y. has invited Mr. Smeltzer to show there on October 16.

Dr. Coopersmith displayed bank notes of designs similar to the 1847 stamps. Die proofs, specimens and trial colors, experimentals with the 10cts., vignettes similar to the stamps, also an envelope with a 5cts. stamp (1847) addressed to Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. He also showed a bank note, earliest known, July 2, 1832 of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. with similar 1847 vignettes.

Dr. Brazer showed a philatelic magazine, *Costa Rica Filatelica* recognizing our publication and giving us a free ad.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

Respectfully Submitted,

SOLOMON ALTMANN, *Recording Secretary.*

The regular second Wednesday meeting was held on Nov. 14, 1945 at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St. The meeting was called by Chairman Julian Blanchard. Members present were Messrs. Brazer, Rosell, Altmann, Gros, Blanchard, T. J. Clark, Hugh Clark, Colby, Bloch, Coopersmith, Bohn, Hinman, Morris, and Brooks.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The New York Chapter of the Essay-Proof Society is now the proud possessor of a sterling silver medal and certificate awarded at the 1945 Stampex National Stamp Exhibition for its exhibit of Essays and Proofs.

Frank Rosell showed two Volumes of U. S. Essays and Proofs and Bank Notes engraved by Cyrus and Asher Durand. His exhibits included bank note show cards of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson (1854), vignettes and complete designs of the N. Y. P. M., Sanitary Fair stamps on and off cover, experimental grills signed by Steel, Hazen and Touro Robertson, also photos of the Durands in youth and old age and Cyrus Durand's Geometric Lathe designs used on bank notes and stamps.

Dr. Brazer also showed engravings and lithographs of various Vignettes as used on Bank Notes and on checks, drafts and receipts.

Hugh Clark visited us briefly and was amazed at the fine work done by the Essay-Proof chapter and other study groups. Mr. Clark suggested that Dr. Brazer get together with Mr. Boyce and Mr. Hofman and meet with the Rules Committee consisting of Messrs. Lindquist, Konwiser and Clark, on Tuesday at 4 o'clock to work out details for the annual exhibits.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

Respectfully Submitted,

SOLOMON ALTMANN, *Recording Secretary.*

The regular second Wednesday meeting was held on Dec. 12, 1945 at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dr. Julian Blanchard. Members present were Messrs. Brazer, Morris, Altmann, Gros, Lederer, Zervas, Coopersmith, Smeltzer, Blanchard, Mott, Finkelberg, Stevenot, Bohn, Rasmussen and guests Ward Hinman and Carl Pelander.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Upon motion which was seconded, caretaker Mrs. Kilboy was presented with a Christmas gift of \$10.00, carried. \$13.00 was collected from members present \$3.00 balance to go to the chapter treasury.

Dr. Brazer, for the Study Groups Committee, submitted his report. The Collectors Club will present a *Grand Award* for the year's best Exhibit, each study group to give its own awards of certificates for each class. To win the *Grand Award* Dr. Brazer suggested open competition so the Essay-Proof chapter can try for the Grand Award and requested chairman Blanchard appoint a committee to get suitable date, protective services, putting up and taking down frames and obtaining necessary entry forms, receipts for the exhibits, fees, judges, publicity, etc. Additional frames are at hand. The committee was requested to submit a report at the January meeting. Mr. Smeltzer moved that a vote of thanks be given to Dr. Brazer.

Thru the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Harmer of H. R. Harmer & Co., Dr. Brazer, who is cataloging the U. S. Proof section of the Franklin D. Roosevelt auction sale catalog of Feb. 4-5, showed many unique items from that collection housed in handsomely bound leather bindings specially prepared by the Postoffice Dept. and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Included in the exhibit were large and small die proofs of all Commemoratives from 1894 to 1933.

The highlights were large die India sunk proofs, small die proofs, trial colors, die essays, photos of rejected designs, each page fully is described.

Carl E. Pelander also showed a collection of unique and very rare essays and proofs of Sweden. This collection was formerly owned by Count Sparre, engraver of this issue. Included in this exhibit were original die essays on wove and laid papers also the first locals supposed to be shown at Tipex, by Count Sparre and Son. Thomas F. Morris showed signed Smillie drawings.

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| Balance in Treasurers Account July 1945     | \$ 8.30 |
| Receipts                                    | 46.00   |
| Total                                       | \$54.30 |
| Disbursements                               | 19.03   |
| Balance in Treasurers Account January, 1946 | \$35.27 |

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

Respectfully Submitted,

SOLOMON ALTMANN, *Recording Secretary.*

### Mohawk Valley Chapter No. 3

Minutes of the organization meeting of the Mohawk Valley Chapter of the Essay Proof Society, held in Room 7 at 246 State Street, Schenectady, New York, February 7, 1946 at 8:00 P. M.

Present: Albert P. Bantham, David H. Burr, Willard W. Davis, Fred H. Durfee and Anson D. King.

The meeting was called to order by Temporary Chairman Bantham, following a dinner at Nicholaus' Restaurant.

The chairman read letters from Clarence Brazer and other members of the Essay Proof Society residing in this territory, pertaining to the organization of a local chapter.

After an open discussion by all present it was decided to organize a local chapter.

The national society By-Laws were read and by tacit consent it was agreed to dispense with Chapter by-laws for the time being.

After due deliberation it was decided to call the local chapter the Mohawk Valley Chapter of the Essay Proof Society.

Election of officers was opened by the members as follows:

Chairman: Moved by Davis and seconded by King, that A. P. Bantham be elected to this office. Elected by a unanimous vote, and was accepted with the understanding that he would hold this office for one term only, that is, until June 30, 1947.

Secretary-Treasurer: Moved by Durfee and seconded by King, that W. W. Davis be elected to this office. Elected by unanimous vote and accepted.

The question of Chapter dues was next brought before the meeting. Due to the small membership, it was agreed \$2.00 would be sufficient for the time being. Moved by Burr and seconded by Durfee that the dues for this chapter be \$2.00 per year. Motion carried unanimously.

Membership numbers assigned as follows: No. 1 Bantham, No. 2 Burr, No. 3 Davis, No. 4 Durfee and No. 5 King.

The Chairman made the suggestion that the charter be left open until the next meeting. This was agreeable to all.

It was decided to hold the next regular meeting of the Mohawk Valley Chapter in Schenectady, N. Y. on April 4, 1946, with a dinner at Nicholaus' Restaurant, corner State Street and Erie Blvd., at 5:30 P. M. followed by the business meeting at Banthams' office, room 7, 246 State Street at 8:00 P. M.

The meeting was then recessed while Willard Davis exhibited his proofs of early U. S. stamps and banknotes.

Meeting was adjourned at 11:00 P. M.

WILLARD W. DAVIS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

# Society Official Business Section

## Meeting of Board of Directors, September 28, 1945

President Smeltzer called the meeting to order at 5.14 p. m., Friday, Sept. 28, 1945, at The Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. The members of the Board present were: Messrs. Brazer, Costales, Morris, Myer, Rich, Rosell and Smeltzer; with proxies from Messrs. Hartwell, Hennan, Pope and Zervas.

On roll call by the Secretary, a quorum was established.

The minutes of the Board meetings of August 15, 1945, August 21, 1945 recessed meeting, and August 21, 1945 meeting of the new Board, were read and, on motion, approved.

The minutes of the Annual Convention on August 21, 1945 were read and, on motion, approved.

Moved and carried: That the Convention Minutes and Reports be printed separately, for distribution to the members with the October 1945 number of the JOURNAL.

The treasurer presented his report to date, showing cash in bank, \$833.75, of which \$447.67 belongs to the General Account and \$386.08 to the JOURNAL Account.

The treasurer presented bills totalling \$59.27, which, on motion carried, were ordered paid. These were for printing, typist hire by editor, secretary's outlays, and cuts for the JOURNAL.

Moved and carried: That the Secretary be allowed up to \$30.00 during the current society year for clerk and typist hire.

Editor Brazer reported on the October number of the JOURNAL, No. 8, on which all material had gone to the printer save the Official Business Section which had just been delivered to him at the Board meeting, and such advertisements as might yet come in. He stated that the volume of advertising was fairly large, but could be much increased by more solicitation.

The secretary reported as follows:

Resignations of three members: all accepted with regret, as of this date.

Applications for members Nos. 382 through 390: all accepted subject to usual period of posting and receipt of satisfactory replies from their references.

President Smeltzer presented his list of Committee Appointments for the year 1945-46, explaining that he had sent 361 letters to the membership on Committee appointments, asking members' preferences; that he received 58 replies, of which 40 were to the effect that the member would serve on a committee. On motion, duly carried, the committee appointments were approved.

At 6.38 p. m., on motion, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary*.

## Secretary's Report

### Members Admitted, Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, 1945

- 376 Stitt, William B., 70 Pine St., New York 5, N. Y. (U. S. British North America, British West Indies)
- 377 Guerard, A. S., 3141 College Ave., Berkeley 5, Calif. (U. S. and Possessions)
- 379 Tarallo, George, 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Mass. (Dealer)
- 382 Wolf, Dr. Paul, 44 Elmcroft Drive, Surbiton, Surrey, England. (Early Classics)
- 383 Leeds, Paul E., 85 West Main St., Bergenfield, New Jersey. (Bavaria)
- 384 Wilson, Mrs. Gabrielle, 930 West End Ave., New York 25, N. Y. (Bermuda)
- 385 Rosenthal, Charles L., 5434 North Kenmore Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. (U. S. including Proofs)
- 386 Silberstein, Milton L., 1607 Francis St., Houston 4, Texas. (Locals, Revenues, Telegraphs)
- 387 Stern, Edward, 87 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y. (Dealer)
- 388 Engler, Arthur, 1620 Xenia Ave., Dayton 10, Ohio. (U. S.)
- 389 Wulfekuhler, Eugene, Jr., P. O. Box 2, Ottumwa, Iowa. (No specialty stated)
- 390 Wick, Albert H., 5437 Nagel Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo. (General)
- 391 Stewart, W. W., Jr., 108 East 81 St., New York 28, N. Y. (U. S.)
- 392 Meurer, John, P. O. Box 28, Queens Village 9, L. I., N. Y. (U. S. Postal Stationery)
- 393 Weiss, K. John, P. O. Box 845, Hoboken, New Jersey. (Guatemala)
- 394 Dawson, Stuart V., 329 Kedzie St., Evanston, Ill. (U. S. and British Colonies)
- 395 Webb, William C., 19 Pennsylvania Ave., Newark 5, New Jersey. (Liechtenstein)
- 396 Hickmott, Allerton C., 55 Elm St., Hartford 15, Conn. (U. S. and British Colonies)
- 397 Ferguson, J. D., Rock Island, Que., Canada. (Canadian Revenue Stamps and Paper Money)
- 398 Dickson, Robert H., 21854 Cromwell Ave., Cleveland 16, Ohio. (Civil War Patriotic Covers and Bank Notes)
- 399 Kanee, Sol, 187½ Matheson Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. (Canada)
- 401 Chambers, Robert F., 254 Irving Ave., Providence 6, R. I. (U. S.)
- 402 Semsrott, W. H., 511 Locust St., St. Louis 1, Mo. (U. S. before 1870)
- 403 Malpass, George N., 113 Ridgeview Ave., East Rochester, N. Y. (Confederate States and Patriotic Covers)
- 407 Boyce, John, 417 72nd St., Brooklyn 9, N. Y. (Birds and Stamps)

### Reinstated to Membership

- 400 (124 when formerly a member) Thorp, P. H., 27 Koclas Drive, Netcong, New Jersey. (Dealer: U. S. Envelopes including Essays and Proofs)

**Resignation Accepted**

- 129 Linz, Arthur, New York, N. Y.  
 18 Kehr, Ernest A., New York, N. Y.

**Applications for Membership Received**

- 404 King, Anson D., 22 First Avenue, Gloversville, N. Y. (General)  
 405 Wellburn, Gerald E., Deerholme, Duncan, B. C., Canada. (Canada, British Columbia, British North America, Great Britain)  
 406 de Vore, Weber, Ambler, Penna. (American Continent)  
 408 Swenson, Arthur, D.D.S., 475 Park Ave., Leonia, New Jersey. (Sweden)  
 409 Firth, L. Gerald, 5458 Aylesboro Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Canada to 1899)  
 410 Ayer, John, 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (U. S. 1851 and Envelopes)  
 411 Robinette, H. A., 900 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C. (Dealer)  
 412 Heard, John, 107 Irving Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. (No specialty stated)  
 413 Bowen, Harold L., 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. (Michigan Covers; Paper Money)  
 414 Florey, Capt. Theodore C., Weapons Section, Academic Dept., T. I. S., Fort Benning, Ga. (U. S. Officials)  
 415 Boyer, Edward H, M.D., 1016 Second St., N. W., Mason City, Iowa. (No specialty stated)  
 416 Fontes, Antonio Mendes, Major Gama 395, Corumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil. (No specialty stated)  
 417 Pelletier, Burroughs, 84 St. Louis Road, Quebec, Que., Canada. (No specialty stated)  
 418 Waldbaum, Sidney, P. O. Box 537, Grand Island, Nebr. (No specialty stated)  
 419 Chaffee, Joseph G., 308 Anderson St., Hackensack, New Jersey (U. S. Postage)  
 420 Spear, Robert L., 526 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Penna. (Newfoundland)  
 421 Scales, Lincoln J., 561 La Loma Road, Pasadena 2, Calif. (Dealer)  
 422 Tartakow, E. A., 319 South Cloverdale Ave., Los Angeles 36, Calif. (U. S.)  
 423 Muscalus, John A., P. O. Box 185, Bridgeport, Penna. (Bank Notes)  
 424 Tipton, John L., 777 Northview Ave., Columbus 3, Ohio. (General)  
 425 Thomas, Rollin H., Jr., 72 Beverly Ave., Albany 5, N. Y. (British Colonies)

**Deceased**

- 377 Guerard, A. S., Berkeley, Calif.

**Changes in Membership List****Changes of Address:**

- 139 Apfelbaum, Earl P. L., Philadelphia, Pa., to 1426 South Penn Square, Philadelphia 2, Penna.  
 352 Brisley, Charles L., Bloomingdale, Mich., to P. O. Box 118, Bloomingdale, Mich.  
 76 Bush, C. J., Fresno, Calif., to 132 Michigan Ave., Fresno, Calif.  
 306 Cobb, Capt. Harold G., Atlantic City, N. J., to 159th General Hosp., Camp Crowder, Md.  
 271 Davis, Jack R., Detroit, Mich., to 12701 Pinehurst Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.  
 250 Elliott, Delmar L., San Francisco, Calif. to 165 Los Cerritos Trailer Court, 2391 Judson Ave., Long Beach, Calif.  
 309 Haverbeck, Harrison D. S., New York, N. Y., to P. O. Box 282, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.  
 249 Hurt, E. F., Harpenden, England to Morr End, Yardley Gobion, Towcester, Northants, England.  
 260 Johl, Major Max G., Chicago, Ill., to Trails End, Groton, Conn.  
 258 Lawrence, Frank E., Dayton, Ohio, to 926 Raymere Ave., Interlaken, Asbury Park, New Jersey  
 218 Miller, Clarence E., Columbus, Ohio, to 1349 West 7th Ave., Columbus 8, Ohio  
 367 Scott, Nelson F., Montclair, N. J., to 37 Farrandale Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 147 Stonehill, Charles A., New York, N. Y. to 45 St. James Place, London. S. W. 1. England.  
 71 Van Sait, Frank R., Spring Lake, N. J., to Hotel Suburban, East Orange, New Jersey  
 278 Thiessen, Robert, 114 Western Ave., Oshkosh, Wis. (Name of street previously misspelled)

**Memberships Lapsed (Did not pay dues)**

- 294 Bosley, M. E., Chicago, Ill.  
 107 Crommelin, Henri, Spokane, Wash.  
 322 Dodd, Leslie H., Detroit, Mich.  
 312 Judd, John T., New York, N. Y.  
 145 Kohn, Frederick R., New York, N. Y.  
 271 Payne, Frank E., Lincoln Park, Mich.  
 314 Sim, David R., Utica, Mich.

- 96 Tucker, David J., Chestnut Hill, Mass.  
 329 Westphal, Mrs. Olive M., Joliet, Ill.  
 328 Wetzel, Walter F., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Addresses Wanted

We are unable to reach the following members: mail to them at the addresses given, the latest we have, is returned. The Secretary will appreciate word on any of these; a postal card will suffice.

- 263 Andres, Paul G., 10811 South Fairfield Ave., Chicago 43, Ill.  
 357 Billings, Charles, 2415 14th St., N. E., Washington 18, D. C.  
 250 Elliott, Dalmar L., 321-18-30 Comtrason 17, Fleet P. O., San Francisco, Calif.  
 147 Stonehill, Charles A., 555 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.  
 349 Hurt, E. F., Harpenden, England, to Morr End, Yardley Gobion, Towcester, Northants, England.

## Sales Department

The Sales Department of the Essay Proof Society has been in operation for one year. It was established by the Board of Directors in the belief that it would be an advantageous service to the membership, offering the opportunity to members to dispose of duplicate material and to purchase needed items. During the year of operation, material amounting to \$1547.55 was submitted to the Sales Manager and placed into circulation by the Sales Manager. Of this material one circuit amounting to \$38.85 was returned to the owner on request of the Examiner and another lot amounting to \$239.50 was returned to the owner due to his unwillingness to allow the material sufficient time to circulate among the membership. The net amount circulated therefore was \$1269.20 of which \$633.30 was sold. This is about 50% of the total submitted, an excellent showing indeed.

However, the Sales Department is not sufficiently supported with material. It has no difficulty in selling material. The difficulty is in securing enough material to sell. Since June 1945 only two circuits have been received by the sales manager. This is insufficient to pay the expense of the Department and indicates a lack of interest on the part of the membership in what was hoped to be an advantageous service to them. To my mind, judging from the many offers of proofs and essays in various auction sales, there is plenty of material for sale. The Sales Department could be a huge success if owners of material would use it to dispose of their surplus. The commission is small, much less than the average auction commission, the material will be sold at your own price, and is offered to those interested in such material. Unless the Sales Department receives better support from the membership by receiving material to sell, it perhaps might be opportune for the Board of Directors to consider abandoning this project.

GEORGE C. HAHN, *Sales Manager.*

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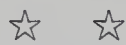
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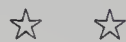
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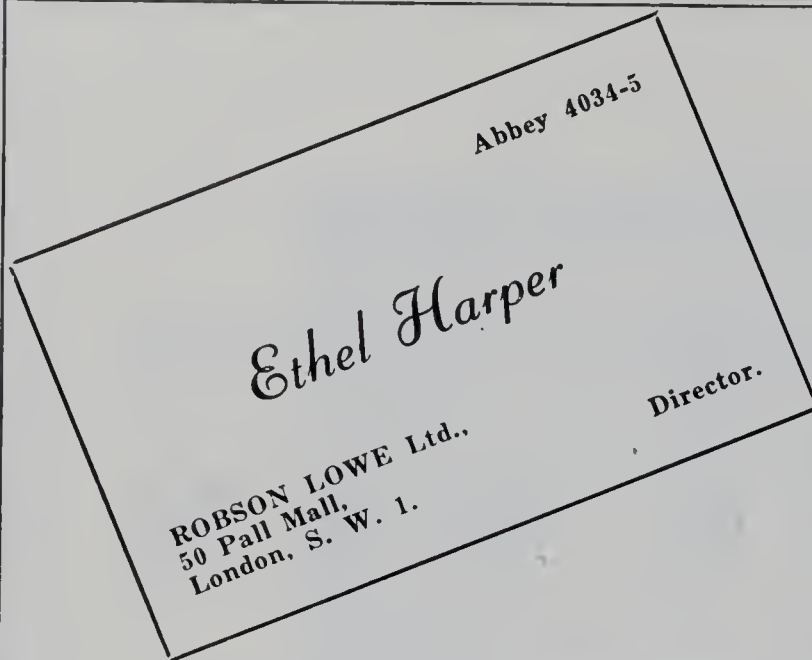
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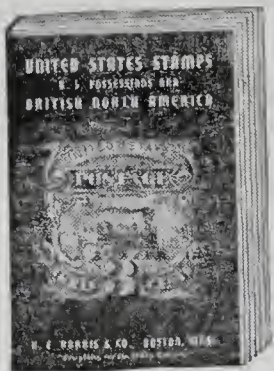
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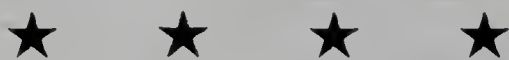
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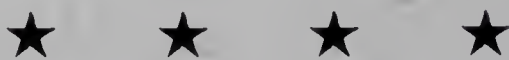
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